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Philoſophical REFLECTIONS *on the* LIBERTY *of the* PRESS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

LIBERTY is ſo lovely a thing, and ſo congenial to human nature, that it ought not to appear wonderful, if men are inſpired with an extraordinary predilection in favour of whatever wears its ſemblance; nay, of its very name, however unworthy the object may be to which it is applied. Certain it is, that the dear name is too often miſapplied. Certain it is, that the ugly and deformed thing Licentiouſneſs, too, too often uſurps her fair ſemblance. Our predilection, natural as it is, ſhould therefore be ſuſpended, till, having examined with care, we ſhall find the form preſented to us to be native and genuine *Liberty*.

On this account, in treating of our preſent ſubject, no plan appears more natural, eaſy, or ſatisfying, than to beſtow a few previous conſiderations upon the true ſpirit and genius of public liberty, in order that, by comparing their reſult with the ſpecies of it now in queſtion, the *liberty of the preſs*, we may be able to determine how far, in this caſe, our predilection is reaſonable or unreaſonable.

The term *Liberty* may refer either to the interior conſtitution of the mind, as when we ſpeak of the *liberty of the will*; or to certain exterior circumſtances grounded in ſociety; and then it is called public or civil liberty. That the contraſt may be marked in ſtrong terms, we ſhall give to the firſt ſpecies the title of *private* or *perſonal*, as oppoſed to what is *public* or *ſocial*.

Of the liberty of will, or private liberty, being conſcious, it is wonderful that men could ever have dreamed of obtaining a higher degree of evidence. An abſolute freedom of this kind is eſſential to the character of moral agents; for, on the contrary ſuppoſition, what can be more abſurd than the diſtinctions of *virtuous* and *vicious* would be in reference to human conduct?—Private or perſonal liberty, therefore, is naturally and neceſſarily perfect. Perfect alſo ſhould be public liberty, or that of a community. But it is certain that private and public liberty are often incompatible. Private liberty includes the freedom of vicious and immoral actions: public liberty can only include thoſe that are virtuous, or at leaſt indifferent; nor is the reaſon difficult. Public liberty, as the name denotes, is freedom of conduct indulged to all the variety of actors in the ſame ſcene; but this freedom, in different perſons, may be inconſiſtent and mutually repugnant; as when the act of the one tends in its nature to prevent or hinder the act of another. This conſequence is evidently implied in the nature of all crimes, where the criminal act of the criminal impoſes reſtraint on the ſufferer.—

We perceive then, that abſolute perſonal liberty cannot, without an abſurdity, be aſcribed to the member of a community. But we may go farther on the ſame ground; for it is not leſs certain, that, in ſociety, a negative may be put on many indifferent, and, in themſelves, harmleſs and innocent actions; nay, ſtill conſiſtently with public liberty, that we may be obliged to the poſitive performance of actions which are involuntary, and ſeemingly repugnant to the intereſt of individuals, conſidered merely as ſuch. And nothing is more eaſily developed than the foundation of thoſe other obligations. Public liberty has been ſaid to conſiſt in the higheſt univerſal freedom of a community. This object is, indeed, the very principle of ſociety; it is the eſſence and ſoul of it;—were it a-wanting but for a moment, the moſt glorious aſpect of human affairs would become black and horrible; chaos and confuſion would involve the face of things; and a rational nature, fallen from its dignity, be forced to grovel amongſt the prone herds of the field. The hiſtory of mankind accordingly, in all its periods, has actually exhibited views of our nature, happy or wretched, in exact proportion to the felicity of their political conſtitutions, as animated by a ſpirit of public liberty. To preſerve, then, this precious liberty, at the expence of a few among the objects of an individual's choice, is an obligation ariſing from his ſocial ſtate, eſſential to its exiſtence and his own well-being. It is, in fine, an obligation reſulting from the *ſocial compact*;—a term, though metaphorical, yet expreſſive of a real and definite meaning.—If, therefore, the nature of ſociety is found to require a reſtraint upon ſome actions naturally moral and innoxious; if it is found to demand even the actual unſpontaneous performance of others adverſe to our inclination; it cannot ſurely be matter of any doubt, whether it is a power within the precincts of true *liberty* to puniſh and repreſs whatever proceeding has a tendency to diſturb the public repoſe, or to contaminate the public principles.

We are now prepared to inquire, whether the *liberty of the preſs* ought to be eſteemed the legitimate progeny of public liberty; or if it ought rather to be deemed a ſpurious pretender to ſo honourable a deſcent;—and what degree of countenance it merits from that auguſt and venerable genius of nations.—That of ſpurious and illegitimate, appears to be its true character, ſince it implies the freedom of vicious and immoral conduct. For what conduct is immoral and vicious, if that is not of the vile and daſtardly aſſaſſin, who can draw that worſt of daggers, a proſtituted pen, in aim to ſtab the reputation of the moſt virtuous among mankind? And is it not a vicious, a cruel, and unmanly conduct in the wanton ſceptic, to ſpread the mortally infectious fumes of his diſtempered and perverſe imagination, round a ſcene where feeble and unformed virtues call for the nurſing hand of parental tutelage? or to rejoice at the vain proſpect of being able to ſhake the foundation of that faith and that hope, which prove the anchor of the ſoul to many a forlorn voyager in this diſaſtrous ſea of trouble and woe? Sure, ſuch conduct is in a high degree atrocious; yet we know it is connected with the liberty of the preſs, which therefore cannot be of the family of *public liberty*. It is a vice; it is a corruption: a remedy ſhould be found; and the liberty of the preſs reſtrained.—But, alas! I muſt retract: *Premit neceſſitas*: The [illegible] of the preſs muſt indeed be allowed. For the remedy were inadequate to the diſeaſe, and in its own nature not more ſalutary.

Could we with juſtice ſuppoſe a *judicature*, or body of men, which ſhould be ordained to fix the limits of the liberty of the preſs, to be actuated by principles of perfect wiſdom, and of perfect virtue; an adequate remedy, it is true, might then be hoped for. But as, on the contrary (not to mention that ſuch perfection is utterly incompetent to human nature), it is moſt probable they would be found, on very many occaſions, to be governed by partial and erroneous principles; we muſt conclude it reaſonable to believe, that works of the beſt moral and religious tendency, of the beſt political tendency, and of the beſt tendency in ſcience, would be ſuppreſſed, and others authorized, leſs obnoxious, perhaps, to the caprice of the judicatory, but of far inferior merit and benefit to ſociety.—We ſhould therefore determine in favour of the *liberty of the preſs*; but only as the leaſt, and of courſe moſt eligible, of two evils.—Let us deplore the imperfection of human affairs, and join an illuſtrious Roman in his exclamation: *O præclarum diem cum ex hac turba et colluvione diſcedam!* SENEX.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE; *by* SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I. THE word *propoſe* is very often miſ-applied by the inhabitants of this country, nothing being more common than to ſay, I *propoſe* to go to ſuch or ſuch a place to-morrow; which is underſtood to mean, I *purpoſe* or *intend* to do. But although the words *purpoſe* and *propoſe* differ but little in ſound, and are therefore frequently confounded with one another, yet their *real* meaning is very different, *purpoſe* being employed only to denote ſome volition of the mind of the ſpeaker; the power of executing is always ſuppoſed to remain in himſelf, and is nearly ſynonimous with intend, as in the example above; whereas to *propoſe* implies, that you have ſomething to mention, to the completion of which you want the concurrence of ſome other perſon. Thus, if any one in a company [illegible] that this company ſhould adjourn for the preſent and meet again to-morrow, it is evident that he offers his opinion to the company, and deſires their concurrence, and his *propoſal* may be rejected or agreed to. This is the only ſenſe in which the word *propoſe* can be rightly employed in our language.

II. The word *occupation* is frequently employed by the Engliſh in a very different ſenſe from what I apprehend to be the true meaning thereof; nothing being more common than to ſee advertiſed ſuch a houſe, in the *occupation* of ſuch a perſon. Now, although it is certain that the verb *to occupy*, when taken in an active ſignification, means to keep or to poſſeſs, as well as, when uſed as a verb neuter, it implies to take up and follow ſome buſineſs; yet as our beſt Engliſh writers ſeem always to have conſidered the noun *occupation* to have been derived from the verb neuter, and have employed it accordingly, ſaying, the *occupation* of ſuch a one, meaning the buſineſs; or ſuch a one has an *occupation* or buſineſs; or, it is his *occupation* or employment, &c. and never, as far as I can find, in the ſenſe above-mentioned; it appears to me that the above phraſe, introduced of late, among many others, by our news-writers, is a vicious expreſſion, and ought to be guarded againſt.

III. The Scots are guilty of a like impropriety in wording the ſame phraſe; for they would ſay, ſuch a houſe *preſently poſſeſſed* by ſuch a perſon; but as the adverb *preſently* can never with propriety be employed to denote the preſent moment, but a time which is immediately to follow the preſent, as, I will come *preſently*, the above phraſe is improper and ought to be avoided. But ſome people employ this word in a ſtill more improper manner, by making it ſignify paſt time, which it never ought to do, ſaying, I am *preſently* come from ſuch a place. Theſe two phraſes would be better expreſſed by ſaying, the houſe *at preſent* poſſeſſed by ſuch a perſon, and, I am *juſt now* come from ſuch a place.

IV. I am at a great loſs to know the preciſe meaning of the word *poſſeſſion*, as I find it employed to ſignify very different things. *To poſſeſs* means to employ, to hold in one's own power; to occupy a *poſſeſſion* is a noun derived from that verb. This noun is generally employed to denote that ſuch a thing, which has been previouſly mentioned, is in the power or cuſtody of ſome perſon who has been alſo mentioned: thus, if we ſay that ſuch a thing is in the *poſſeſſion* of James, it means that he has it in his cuſtody. He keeps it in his own *poſſeſſion*, means likewiſe the ſame thing. Now it is evident, that when it is taken in this ſenſe, as it expreſſes only the preſerving or keeping of a thing or things which have been mentioned, it can admit of no diſtinction of number; for we ſay equally *a book* or *books* in the *poſſeſſion* of James, or, James and John have ſuch *a book* or *books* in their *poſſeſſion*, without varying the word in the leaſt. This therefore does not admit of number when taken in this ſenſe. But I find that in ſome parts of Scotland the word *poſſeſſion* is alſo employed as a general term to denote the goods or things themſelves which are poſſeſſed or enjoyed by any one, and is in particular applied to denote thoſe territories which one acquires a right to poſſeſs by means of a leaſe, being nearly ſynonimous with *farm*; and in thoſe places they ſay a *farm* or a *poſſeſſion* is good or bad; ſuch a man has one, two, three or more *poſſeſſions* or *farms*; or ſuch a hill, tree, or houſe is in your *poſſeſſion* or mine;

meaning in the farm poſſeſſed by you or me. I want to know if theſe expreſſions are erroneous, and in what reſpect, or how far they deviate from propriety? I find this expreſſion employed by the tranſlators of the New Teſtament in a ſenſe nearly ſimilar with this laſt mentioned, Matth. xix. 22. where it is ſaid of the young man who wanted to know what he ſhould do to inherit eternal life, that when he was bid to ſell all that he had and give to the poor, *he went away ſorrowful: for he had great* poſſeſſions.

V. It is a common error throughout the greateſt part of Scotland, to make uſe of two negatives inſtead of an affirmative, as I will *not* give *any thing* for it. This I ſuppoſe we originally borrowed from the French when our intimacy with them was ſo great; but as this is a great abſurdity in our language, we ought aſſuredly to avoid it as much as may be, and leave them to reform their own language as they may ſee beſt. As this error in expreſſion is now ſufficiently known and guarded againſt by any one who has the ſmalleſt pretenſion to education or politeneſs, I would not have taken notice of it here, were it not that I frequently meet with a phraſe nearly of the ſame import in authors who in general write good language, and never ſaw it reprehended, *viz.* I never did, nor *never* ſhall. Quere, does not *never* always imply a negation of *ever?* It is certain that the meaning would have been what the author intended to expreſs, if he had ſaid I never did, nor *ever* ſhall. Great examples make me propoſe the above as a query, which I never would have done if I had only conſulted reaſon and found ſenſe.

VI. The word *how* is frequently employed inſtead of *why;* nothing being more common than to hear one perſon when challenging another for doing wrong, ſay *How* did you do this? inſtead of *Why* did you do it? The meaning of *how*, when put as a query, is exactly the ſame as *in what manner;* and that of *why* is ſynonimous with *wherefore*, and they ought to be employed in this ſenſe, and in this alone.

VII. It is often curious to trace out the analogy by which the inventors of language have proceeded; and as we may be frequently enabled to diſcover the true ſenſe of a word by purſuing this, I ſubjoin the following as an inſtance of the entertainment that may be expected from this kind of amuſement.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS *of* PETER LEWIS MOREAU DE MAUPERTUIS.

THIS gentleman, ſo well known in the mathematical world, was of an ancient family, born at St Malo's, Sept. 27. 1698. He entered into the muſqueteires in 1718, and obtained a company of cavalry in the regiment of la Roche Guyon, which he ſoon quitted to devote himſelf to mathematics and natural philoſophy. He was admitted a member of the academy of ſciences at Paris in 1723, and of the French academy in 1743. In 1746 he was raiſed to the preſidial chair of the academy of Berlin.

Maupertuis, though he had not ſtudied mathematics and phyſics from his infancy, nevertheleſs obtained a rank among the greateſt geometricians and moſt ſkilful natural philoſophers of his age. He convinced the world that a man may be a good citizen, and yet not adopt the phyſical ſyſtem of his country. Whilſt he entertained a proper eſteem for the celebrated Deſcartes, he was the firſt Frenchman that had the reſolution openly to declare himſelf a Newtonian. He introduced in his reſearches that ſpirit of philoſophy which makes them uſeful to ſociety. His writings abound with refined notions that tempt the reader to proceed; with ſchemes for the improvement of the ſciences; ſchemes that are ſometimes hazarded, and even chimerical at firſt ſight, but which, nevertheleſs, ſpur the attention, and promote reflexion. He has written upon happineſs, without being able to obtain it. His ſelf-love was too conſpicuous, his manners too imperious, and his general diſpoſition ſtiff and inflexible. In the latter part of his life he was grave, choleric, and ſarcaſtic. Before this period, the vivacity which he conſtantly diſplayed in his eyes and his diſcourſe, joined to his uncommon dreſs, and the manner of preſenting himſelf, gave him a very ſingular appearance. He was, nevertheleſs, in the great world, polite and engaging, and ſpoke with facility and grace. But this eaſe is not to be met with in his writings; for having no ſtile of his own, he endeavoured to acquire one; wherefore we often find in his diction laboured periods,

nd an affected, conciſe tierceneſs, which ave not the effect he expected.

In 1735, after the three academicians ad ſet out to meaſure a degree under e equator, he propoſed a voyage to the olar circle, as the moſt certain means of taining (by comparing the extreme deees of the meridian) a concluſion herein no material error could prevail. He ſet out in 1736, with the celebrated Clairaut, and two other academicians. They accompliſhed their voyage in eighteen months; and Maupertuis in the public aſſembly of the academy, in November 1737, proved, that the degrees of meridian traverſe in approaching the north pole; and conſequently that the earth is flat under the pole. His portrait, engraved by Daule, from a painting of Tourniere, repreſents him in Lapland, flattening the poles of the earth. At the bottom are theſe four lines written by Voltaire:

Ce globe, mal connu, qu'il a ſu meſurer,
Devient un monument ou ſa gloire ſe fonde.
Son ſort eſt de fixer la figure du monde,
De lui plaire, et de l'eclairer *.

The prince royal of Pruſſia, having mounted the throne, and proved himſelf a great monarch, was very emulous of cultivating a friendſhip with Maupertuis, and deſirous that he ſhould fix his reſidence at Berlin; but the geometrician would not yield to Frederick's ſolicitations, till he had obtained the conſent of the king of France, and ſecured all the privileges of a Frenchman. Frederick was then at war with the emperor; and Maupertuis was deſirous of ſharing the perils of a military life. He accompanied the king of Pruſſia to the battle of Molwitz, was taken and ſtript by a body of huſſars. He was ſent priſoner to Vienna. The emperor was very curious to ſee his great genius, and gave him a very gracious reception. The emperor aſked him if, among the baggage the huſſars had taken from him, there was any of which he particularly regretted the loſs. Maupertuis did not judge it his part to complain, and replied by teſtifying his acknowledgement for a queſtion ſo very obliging. Being, however, preſſed by the emperor, he confeſſed he greatly lamented loſing a watch, made by Graham, which had been of great aſſiſtance to him in his aſtronomical obſervations. The emperor, who was poſſeſſed of one by the ſame Engliſh artiſt, but enriched with diamonds, ſaid to Maupertuis, "It was only a joke of the huſſars; they brought me your watch: there it is, I reſtore it to you."

It is added, that the empreſs aſked him about the news in Pruſſia, ſaying, "You know the queen of Sweden, ſiſter to the king of Pruſſia; they ſay ſhe is the moſt beautiful princeſs in Europe." To which Maupertuis politely replied, *So I thought, madam, till this very day.*

The principal motive for the king of Pruſſia's requeſting Maupertuis's reſidence at Berlin, was that this great mathematician ſhould new-model, and preſide in the academy of that city. But this illuſtrious man, who was capable of reaching the ſummit of the ſciences, was but ill qualified to rule over a ſociety who acknowledged no ſuperiors. He is, indeed, accuſed of arrogance, when docility and politeneſs ſhould have prevailed, and of having often ſubſtituted authority for reaſoning. He was, perhaps, too warm in his diſpute with profeſſor Koënig; but Maupertuis was a man of ſuch diſtinguiſhed knowledge, that we eaſily forget his faults in reading his works. A beautiful edition of them was publiſhed at Lyons in 1756, in four volumes, octavo; but the life of the author is wanting, and it would be conferring a great obligation upon the republic of letters, and advance the progreſs of the ſciences, for ſome eminent writer to give us an accurate hiſtory of the works of this learned academician. It was ſaid ſome time ſince that Voltaire had written his life; but as it has not yet appeared, we fear it is a matter rather to be wiſhed than expected.

M. de la Condamine, Maupertuis' illuſtrious friend, who partook with him in the labour and glory of aſtronomical diſcoveries, by the voyage to the equator, whilſt Maupertuis was performing that of the polar circle, is the firſt who conceived the deſign of erecting a monument to his memory, and which has been executed in the church of St Roche, at Paris, by M. d'Huez, the royal ſculptor. The Latin epitaph upon it, was written by M. de la Condamine.

* *This globe, ill known, which he was able to meaſure, becomes the monument and baſis of his glory. It is his fate to aſcertain the figure of the world, to pleaſe and enlighten it.*

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

DISPUTATION on any ſubject, is as far from my inclination as ability; for this reaſon I have hitherto anxiouſly guarded againſt giving the ſmalleſt *perſonal* offence to any of your numerous correſpondents. But unluckily I have interfered with Mr *Norland*, who is now thundering out his vengeance againſt me from the top of the *Grampian* mountains. [xii. 365.] It is better to hear of danger than to ſee it; therefore beſt to fight this furious Caledonian at a diſtance; for which purpoſe I ſhall here offer a few thoughts in my own vindication, and on the *weighty* ſubject in diſpute, if you are of opinion that a *reply* is admiſſible.

I muſt, in the firſt place, ſettle ſome preliminaries with my friend. The chief of theſe is, that as it is purely for the *good* of others, not for any perſonal emolument that we are diſputing, we ought to ſtate our arguments coolly and calmly, and not run into fuſtian and bombaſt ſtile on the one hand, nor, on the other, uſe coarſe and indecent expreſſions, (like *Will. Wiſeman* and *Philaretes*, of *witchcraft* memory), which tend to inflame the minds of the diſputants as well as of every reader. Of this I have reaſon to complain, as I do not think my friend's laſt epiſtle altogether decent. Further, gin, melaſs, &c. muſt be laid aſide, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. Mr *Norland*, during his reſidence here, has probably attained both the theory and practice of uſing theſe—I have not; therefore am not on equal terms. He muſt now confine himſelf to the light mountainous air where neither gin nor melaſs grow.

Theſe preliminary articles being adjuſted, I will engage, that if your correſpondent ſhall prove *too far north* for me, and convince me that the method of walking propoſed by him is moſt eligible, I ſhall perambulate the *Exchange* an hour or two every forenoon, though no other perſon bear me company but the venerable *Rat* on duty. So much on my part. If, on the other hand, I ſhall convince Mr *Norland* of his error, he is to become bound that he ſhall not, by thought, word, or deed, maintain, that the *Exchange*, in its preſent ſituation, is the proper place for doing buſineſs. Upon theſe conditions the contract is ſigned and ſealed, according to the expreſs tenor and meaning of the words, without equivocation or mental reſervation.

I muſt fairly confeſs, that the arguments already uſed are ſo far from convincing me, that they only ſerve to confirm me in my own opinion. Our worthy friend's firſt obſervation reſolves into a criticiſm of what I advanced concerning antiquity. My meaning was, that the Scots are far from being tenacious retainers of their antient cuſtoms, or of any *antique* whatever. *Buildings* I mentioned as an inſtance; *religion* I might mention as another; *fighting* as a third, and ſo on.

I acknowledge that the piazzas are left open at the back of the *Exchange*, the only place where they can be of no ſervice. I know *Clerihue*'s alſo; but I believe the ſucceſſor of that *free-hearted Norland*, would think himſelf very little obliged to two or three gentlemen who would ſit half, or even a quarter of an hour, upon a diſh of coffee or a glaſs of water each. Inſtead of the ſcrape, the bow, and *thank you gentlemen!* the ſound of the words *d——d dirty ſcoundrels* would probably reach the entry as ſoon as their heels.

Two queſtions are aſked.—Where are the piazzas, where the coffee-houſes at the Croſs? The anſwer is, There *are* piazzas at the Croſs, the frequenters of which cannot be greatly under level with the worthy *Rat* before commemorated. Coffee-houſes there are in abundance;—*Balfour's*, *Foreſt's*, *John's*, the *Exchange*, and *New Coffee-houſes*; but how it is poſſible for any one to break his neck in *deſcending* from the ſtreet to theſe, ſmells too much of *Iriſh* to be underſtood in this country.

As to pettifoggers, &c. it might have been expected that Mr *Norland* knew the old and true ſaying, *that* where-ever *the carcaſe lies, there will the fowls be gathered*; and the very exiſtence of caddies (if c—s means ſo) depends upon being employed by men of buſineſs.

Still my objections are unanſwered; for I maintain that by the piazzas in the front of the *Exchange* being ſhut up, the principal deſign of the edifice is loſt.

Upon peruſing this letter, I confeſs I am not greatly intereſted whether it is placed on the *out* or *inſide* of your Magazine. The conteſt is of no great conſequence; however, at your leiſure you may inſert it: it can at leaſt do no harm, and it will afford ſome diverſion to your

aders, to ſee a conteſt whether gentlemen will walk in a certain place, yea or ot; though it muſt be admitted, that ey will walk when they pleaſe, how ey pleaſe, where they pleaſe (part of e *top of one of the higheſt of the rampian hills* probably excepted), and what manner they pleaſe, in ſpite of *A lorland*, and in ſpite of

din. *June* 26. SAM. BOMBSHELL.

A Satyrical deſcription of LONDON, *from the Expedition of* HUMPHREY CLINKER: *By the Author of* RODERICK RANDOM; *juſt publiſhed.*

IN London I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to ſwing a cat; and I breathe the ſteams of endleſs putrefaction; and theſe would undoubtedly produce a peſtilence, if they were not qualified by the groſs addition of ſea-coal, which is itſelf a pernicious nuiſance to lungs of any delicacy of texture: but even this boaſted corrector cannot prevent thoſe languid, ſallow looks, that diſtinguiſh the inhabitants of London from thoſe ruddy ſwains that lead a country life—I go to bed after midnight, jaded and reſtleſs from the diſſipations of the day—I ſtart every hour from my ſleep, at the horrid noiſe of the watchman bawling the hour through every ſtreet, and thundering at every door; a ſet of uſeleſs fellows, who ſerve no other purpoſe but that of diſturbing the repoſe of the inhabitants; and by five o'clock I ſtart out of my bed, in conſequence of the ſtill more dreadful alarm made by the country carts, and noiſy ruſtics bellowing green peas under my window. If I would drink water, I muſt quaff the maukiſh contents of an open aqueduct, expoſed to all manner of defilement; or ſwallow that which comes from the river Thames, impregnated with all the filth of London and Weſtminſter—Human excrement is the leaſt offenſive part of the concrete, which is compoſed of all the drugs, minerals, and poiſons, uſed in mechanics and manufactures, enriched with the putrifying carcaſes of beaſts and men, and mixed with the ſcourings of all the waſh-tubs, kennels, and common ſewers, within the bills of mortality.

This is the agreeable potation, extolled by the Londoners as the fineſt water in the univerſe.—As to the intoxicating potion, ſold for wine, it is a vile, unpalatable and pernicious ſophiſtication, balderdaſhed with cyder, corn-ſpirit, and the juice of ſloes. In an action at law, laid againſt a carman for having ſtaved a caſk of port, it appeared from the evidence of the cooper, that there were not above five gallons of real wine in the whole pipe, which held above a hundred, and even that had been brewed and adulterated by the merchant at Oporto. The bread I eat in London is a deleterious paſte, mixed up with chalk, allum, and bone-aſhes, inſipid to the taſte, and deſtructive to the conſtitution. The good people are not ignorant of this adulteration; but they prefer it to wholeſome bread, becauſe whiter than the meal of corn: it is thus they ſacrifice their taſte and their health, and the lives of their tender infants, to a moſt abſurd gratification of a miſjudging eye; and the miller, or the baker, is obliged to poiſon them and their families, in order to live by his profeſſion. The ſame monſtrous depravity appears in their veal, which is bleached by repeated bleedings, and other villainous arts, till there is not a drop of juice left in the body, and the poor animal is paralytic before it dies; ſo void of all taſte, nouriſhment, and ſavour, that a man might dine as comfortably on a white fricaſee of kid-ſkin gloves, or chip-hats from Leghorn.

As they have diſcharged the natural colour from their bread, their butchers-meat and poultry, their cutlets, ragouts, fricaſees, and ſauces of all kinds, ſo they inſiſt upon having the complexion of their pot-herbs mended, even at the hazard of their lives. Perhaps, you may hardly believe they can be ſo mad as to boil their greens with braſs halfpence, in order to improve their colour; and yet nothing is more true.—Indeed, without this improvement in the colour, they have no perſonal merit. They are produced in an artificial ſoil, and taſte of nothing but the dunghills, from whence they ſpring. My cabbage, colliflower, and aſparagus in the country, are as much ſuperior in flavour to thoſe that are ſold in Covent-garden, as my heath mutton is to that of St James's market; which, in fact, is neither lamb nor mutton, but ſomething betwixt the two, gorged in the rank fens of Lincoln and Eſſex, pale, coarſe, and frowzy—As for the pork, it is the fleſh of an abominable carnivorous animal, fed with horſe-fleſh and diſtillers grains; and the poultry is all

rotten, in conſequence of a fever, occaſioned by the infamous practice of ſewing up the gut, that they may be the ſooner fattened in coops, in conſequence of this cruel retention.

On the fiſh I need ſay nothing in this hot weather, but that it comes ſixty, ſeventy, fourſcore, and a hundred miles by land-carriage; a circumſtance ſufficient, without any comment, to turn a Dutchman's ſtomach, even if his noſe was not ſaluted in every alley with the ſweet flavour of *freſh* mackarel, ſelling by retail.—This is not the ſeaſon for oyſters; nevertheleſs, it may not be amiſs to mention, that the right Colcheſter are kept in ſlime-pits, occaſionally overflowed by the ſea; and that the green colour, ſo much admired by the voluptuaries of this metropolis, is occaſioned by the vitriolic ſcum, which riſes on the ſurface of the ſtagnant and ſtinking water—Our rabbits are bred and fed in the poulterer's cellar, where they have neither air nor exerciſe, conſequently they muſt be firm in fleſh, and delicious in flavour; and there is no game to be had for love or money.

It muſt be owned, that Covent-garden affords ſome good fruit; which, however, is always ingroſſed by a few individuals of overgrown fortune, at an exorbitant price; ſo that little elſe than the refuſe of the market falls to the ſhare of the community, and that is diſtributed by ſuch filthy hands, as I cannot look at without loathing. It was but yeſterday that I ſaw a dirty barrow-bunter in the ſtreet, cleanſing her fruit with her own ſpittle; and, who knows but ſome fine lady of St James's pariſh might admit into her delicate mouth thoſe very cherries which had been rolled and moiſtened between the filthy, and, perhaps, ulcerated chops of a St Giles's huckſter—I need not dwell upon the pallid, contaminated maſh, which they call ſtrawberries, ſoiled and toſſed by greaſy paws through twenty baſkets cruſted with dirt, and then preſented with the worſt milk, thickened with the worſt flour into a bad likeneſs of cream: but the milk itſelf ſhould not paſs unanalyſed, the produce of faded cabbage-leaves and ſour draff, lowered with hot water, frothed with bruiſed nails, carried through the ſtreets in open pails, expoſed to foul rinſings, diſcharged from doors and windows, ſpittle and tobacco-quids from foot-paſſengers, overflowings from mud-carts, ſpatterings from coach-wheels, dirt and traſh chucked into it by roguiſh boys for the joke's ſake, the ſpewings of infants, who have ſlabbered in the tin-meaſure, which is thrown back in that condition among the milk, for the benefit of the next cuſtomer; and finally, the vermin that drop from the rags of the naſty drab that vends this precious mixture, under the reſpectable denomination of milk-maid.

I ſhall conclude this catalogue of London with the table-beer, guiltleſs of hops and malt, vapid and nauſeous; much fitter to facilitate the operation of a vomit, than to quench thirſt and promote digeſtion; the tallowy rancid maſs, called butter, manufactured with candle-greaſe and kitchen-ſtuff; and their freſh eggs imported from France and Scotland.—Now, all theſe enormities might be remedied with a very little attention of the police or civil regulation; but the wiſe patriots of London have taken it into their heads, that all regulation is inconſiſtent with liberty; and that every man ought to live in his own way without reſtraint—Nay, as there is not ſenſe enough among them to be diſcompoſed by the nuiſances I have mentioned, they may, for aught I care, wallow in the mire of their own pollution.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Mr A, B, C. has indeed made an obliging conceſſion in the introduction to his counter-queries, when he ſays [VOL. xii. P. 267.], "Mankind, by the light of natural reaſon, cannot fully anſwer the queries of A. J." And he adds, "Some particulars of them fall not within the reach of human underſtanding." Hence one would have naturally imagined, from the modeſt advice he is afterwards pleaſed to give A. J. he would have ſtopped ſhort here himſelf, and dropped the ſubject intirely; but the public would not then have been favoured with his learned lucubrations.

The philoſophers (he is obliged to acknowledge) were never rightly agreed in their ſentiments on this ſubject; ſo that, with equal propriety, another good old adage may be applied to them and their numberleſs hypotheſes, *So many heads as many wits.*

Had your ingenious correſpondent,

prior to his other *oracular* diſcoveries, informed us, what nature is; what knowledge is natural to man; what meaſure of this knowledge he brings into the world with him; how, and by what means he comes to improve; and what length his knowledge may be carried by theſe means; this would have been ſetting the matter upon its proper foundation; but this he has either ignorantly or induſtriouſly avoided. A few looſe hints, however disjointed and unconnected they appear in their preſent dreſs, may poſſibly help, in ſome meaſure, to ſupply this defect.

Although in a general, and, perhaps, in the moſt proper ſenſe, whatever is within the compaſs of the human powers may be called natural to man (in which reſpect revelation itſelf compoſes the principal part of that ſyſtem which the human mind is formed to comprehend); yet as *nature*, when applied to man, is generally underſtood to ſignify the extent of the human powers in a ſtate as independent and uncultivated as that of the brute creation, guided by undiſciplined inſtinct, this definition of it ſhall therefore be principally attended to.

When man is viewed in his original frame and conſtitution, as a creature he is originally nothing; and, at his entrance into being, but a ſmall remove from it. Ignorant of every thing, and hardly conſcious of his own exiſtence, but from his felt wants and cravings; he would certainly periſh on the day that gave him birth, were it not for the tender and affectionate care of his parents, and thoſe about him. This is a candid repreſentation of the matter; and it is indeed amazing, that men who plume themſelves upon the name of free and impartial inquirers, ſhould forget that they were once children, and by what means they became poſſeſſed of ſuch an immenſe ſtock of erudition. Where was their boaſted knowledge, when they lived wholly by implicit faith and obedience to their parents and pedagogues? utterly incapable of making any obſervations, or deriving any advantages from them. Happily for them, they were born into ſociety, and received their earlieſt informations and inſtructions there; and theſe, they now fondly dream, were *natural* to them, and aroſe from their conſtitutions, juſt as inſtinct does in brute animals. On theſe general principles, thus early and inſenſibly inſtilled into the mind, our ſentiments are formed and influenced, and afterwards ſo confirmed by habit and cuſtom, that it often becomes next to an inſuperable taſk to combat with, or lay aſide the prejudices of education. Every day's experience ſerves to confirm the truth of this obſervation, and Mr A, B, C.'s queries are a ſtriking proof of it among many others; men holding the moſt unreaſonable opinions and practices with the greateſt tenaciouſneſs, and expreſſing the moſt furious vehemence againſt all that attempt to differ from, or undeceive them.

Are not all mankind born Atheiſts, and the greater part, after all the pains taken about them, little better? What ideas could we ever have had of a Being, altogether ſuperior to, or diſtinct from matter, without revelation? Philoſophers and others, from their extenſive knowledge, pretend to infer wiſdom, contrivance and deſign from harmony and forms, and then dogmatically aſſert that theſe are effects which ſuppoſe a cauſe: but where cauſes are abſolutely concealed from the *ken* of mortals, as in the preſent caſe, they can only be diſcovered by a teſtimony of facts relative to them; for, if cauſes were ſelf-evident, there would be no ſuch thing as what men call knowledge; for bare perception, or ſenſible ideas, is not knowing in the common ſenſe of the word. Did any of theſe wiſe men, or their predeceſſors, ſee this univerſe ariſe out of nothing? or can they form any notion of a power adequate to ſuch an effect? The reaſon is obvious; becauſe it is abſolutely impoſſible for the ſources of human knowledge to afford the mind of man the very ſuggeſtion that matter was once nothing; yea, the human mind can no more diſcover, that matter or being can be produced out of nothing, than it can ſuppoſe that it will relapſe into nothing again. Unleſs, therefore, it can be firſt aſcertained that matter did not exiſt, we cannot find out that one gave it exiſtence, or that there is a Creator at all or not, without revelation. Are not all the powers and works of God impoſſibilities in nature? Is it not therefore impoſſible for any of his creatures to imagine powers which the human mind cannot conceive or ſuggeſt? Every perſon muſt reveal his mind to another before he can know it; and yet mankind, by their boaſted light of natural reaſon, as they call it, audaciouſly pretend to know God and his works,

prior to, and exclusive of the revelation he has been graciously pleased to make of himself and these: so true is that antient observation, *Vain man would be wise, though man is like a wild ass's colt.* Upon the whole, it is a truth, *that all the knowledge of God at this day, or which ever was in the world, has its sole origin from the revelations which he has been pleased to make of himself, and the means which he has appointed for preserving and continuing it among mankind.*

Had not God revealed himself as Creator, nothing could have been made of the creation, but what we find was made of it by the most intelligent among the Gentile nations, philosophers as well as others; when that original truth was lost, *i. e.* to make a god or gods of one part of the universe to regulate and keep the rest in order, till at last the dreadful degeneracy so far prevailed, and men were sunk in such idolatry, *that they worshipped they knew not what.*

It is granted by Mr A, B, C. that we can reason only but from facts, &c.; but is it not equally true, that reason can discover no facts. Its province lies quite another way; namely, to make the best improvement of what we know. There is no way of getting at the knowledge of what cannot be brought within the reach of our perceptive powers, but by information and testimony; and, according to the credit of the informer, the evidence is weak or strong; and conviction does thereby indeed anticipate all reasoning; though believing, in this case, is the most reasonable thing in the world. Human reason is a capacity of apprehending the connections established, both in the natural and spiritual systems, as immutable, and necessary to the ends for which they are established, and not a power for determining and previously planning what ought to be. It is not a power of guessing at what God may have established, or will establish, but upon discerning the propriety and importance of his establishments when they are discovered to us.

That conscience is formed precisely as men's sentiments and opinions are, is abundantly evident, when it is only considered, that if either conscience or reason were the standard of moral rectitude, every person's conceptions of morality would be the same; but that this is far from being the case, let us only view what sort of guides conscience and reason (when not under the authority of revelation) are in religious matters, by looking into the history of mankind, and observing the very different conceptions they have of them. From these we can learn, that some people, in different nations in the world, are as much convicted of guilt in their consciences for killing an animal, as the inhabitants of Great Britain are for killing a man; and there are some sects in Europe, who call themselves Christians, yet think they do God good service in butchering a heretic, though he be one of their own species; yea, we have zealots among ourselves, who daily repine against God and the king, that the laws of the land have deprived them of the pious exercise of *extirpating* their fellow Christians.

The etymology of the word *conscience*, in the original language, and the standard application of the term evidently shews, that it is a necessary decision our judgment makes of the conformity or disconformity of our actions according to our knowledge or principles, and not a source of knowledge, as some inconsiderately assert.

It is indeed surprizing, that a gentleman of such keen penetration as Mr A, B, C. should not have considered, with some greater degree of attention, what was urged by A. J. in query 4. concerning morality not being natural to mankind. Can there be a greater burlesque upon the light of nature, than pretending the necessity of teaching it? In the name of common sense, what need we be taught what we previously know, and would practise without teaching?

If morality was natural to man, what is the reason why morals are not improven, when man has succeeded to admiration in every other task he has undertaken? Permit me to add to Mr A, B, C's good old adage, Laws were made for the lawless; and *so were gibbets too:* This last being *argumentum ad hominem*, Mr A, B, C. amidst all his zeal for the light of nature, would do well to remember, that there is a great difference between discovering an *unknown truth*, and finding out decisive arguments to establish a *known truth*. He well knows it is a fundamental law among philosophers, to assume nothing but what they can demonstratively prove; and whatever falls short of this, is guessing and not reasoning. Now, with his leave and theirs, another query is proposed, What

ſtate would the world be in, if there were no knowledge left in it, but what ſtands on reaſon and demonſtration? Here A. J. drops the ſubject altogether; only begs leave to add, that whatever regard Mr A, B, C. pays to divine revelation, yet in reaſon he ought to allow others, who profeſs to believe in it, to ſearch as accurately and earneſtly into the beauties of it as he does into the *immortal Monteſquieu*, or any other philoſopher, antient or modern. Their diſquiſitions, with all the conjecture of their exalted talents, have been, and perhaps will be, eſteemed for a ſeaſon, though heaps of the curious volumes are either forgotten or curſorily turned over with a ſmile of pity, which, a few years hence, will be the only regard reckoned due to the admired works which have ſucceeded them, revolutions of time terminating their acquired glory; but no proceſs of time can diminiſh from the divinity, purity and truth of revelation; and when its malignant or miſtaken enemies have ſpent their ſophiſtical wit, or bewildered themſelves and adherents in the maze of their various and contradictory hypotheſes, revelation will ſtill continue the ſure and invariable pledge of the divine love, the only foundation of faith, and unerring rule of pure religion; the comfort of all its friends in life and death, and the power of God unto ſalvation, to every one that believeth. A. J.

The affecting Hiſtory of ARABELLA.

THE extracts from the Shipwreck, [Vol. xii. p. 138, &c.] with which you have more than once obliged your readers, induce me to communicate ſome few particulars of my life, that I cannot but conceive are almoſt equally intereſting: however, as it is no uncommon thing for us to miſtake where *ſelf* is the object, I ſubmit the inſertion or rejection of them intirely to your better judgment; and the more eſpecially, as I honeſtly confeſs I ſhall neither be flattered by the one, nor mortified by the other.

My father was one of thoſe men, who, depending too much upon the future, are apt to neglect the preſent—generous to an extreme, he could not, without the greateſt violence to his feelings, refuſe the requeſt of the friend he loved, though it was apparent his compliance muſt expoſe his own family to inconvenience: yet, that his own family was more dear to him than even his exiſtence, was daily proved by the moſt peculiar marks of tenderneſs; and when the hour of calamity at length arrived, though he never was heard to utter a complaint, where *his* want of accommodation was the queſtion, the anguiſh of his ſoul could not be ſuppreſſed, if he contemplated but a moment the difficulties we muſt experience.

At this period, one of his tavern companions, who had been particularly forward in promoting his change of circumſtances, and had private views to gratify by his removal from his native country, propoſed ſomething that had at leaſt the *face* of advantageous, on condition that he would embark with his wife and children for America.—Adverſity deprives us of all right of chuſing.—It is no wonder therefore that my father, with the natural ſuperſtition of an undone man, accepted this propoſal as his deſtiny; and, for our parts, as we were to accompany him, though to a new world, it appeared to us that we had nothing to fear.

I am unable to deſcribe our voyage in technical terms; but hope to make myſelf underſtood, when I tell you, that we had not long entered upon the Atlantic before we were driven out of our latitude; a misfortune that was merely a prelude to what we had to ſuffer: for my father's apprehenſions for our ſafety, together with his ſelf-reproaches, operated ſo forcibly on his mind, that they ſoon threw him into a violent diſorder. In vain did one of the moſt affectionate wives on earth conjure him, if poſſible, to live for her ſake; in vain did two helpleſs children hang about him with heart-felt attachment, beſeeching him to endeavour to live for their preſervation.—The very methods we purſued to ſoften, only augmented the evil; his ſenſibility, his too lively ſenſibility, proved the bane of his conſtitution; and we were called to the ſad office of cloſing his eyes, and receiving his laſt benediction, at a period when every individual on board was ſo engroſſed by an impulſe of ſelf-attention, as to be incapable of rendering us ſupport or conſolation.

My mother and ſiſter—how did I labour alternately to ſave them from expiring! but all my diligence would have been ineffectual, had not our captain poſſeſſed a humane as well as a liberal heart. Every moment he could ſpare from the

important avocations of his ſhip, were given to my wretched relations; nor did he fail exhorting me to remember how much depended upon my health and aſſiduity.

My poor father, my poor miſtaken father, was committed to the deep with the moſt decent ceremony our circumſtances would allow; and, from having exhauſted our tears, we ſeemed for a time to have outlived our ſorrows: a ſcarcity of proviſions was, however, the next calamity announced to our miſerable companions; a calamity that we ſhould never have felt, but from that unaccountable perverſeneſs which governs the ſpecies; for, ſo long as the name of want was unknown, we refuſed every ſuperfluity of ſubſiſtence; yet the inſtant we were informed that thoſe ſuperfluities could be no longer ſupplied, we began to lament the loſs of them; and as our minds were more and more awakened to the apprehenſions of a famine, ſo, by the natural ſuſpenſion of our grief, we became more and more ſenſible to the demands of hunger. What extremities we might have been reduced to, it is impoſſible to ſay, as the terrors of a ſtorm ſoon altered our condition.

My mother, overcome by ſuch complicated diſtreſs, called us to join with her in ſome preparatory prayers to our general departure; when, in the midſt of the ſolemn taſk, the captain broke in upon us, and bad us follow him if we wiſhed to prolong our exiſtence, for that he expected the ſhip to ſtrike every inſtant. "My children (ſaid my mother, in accents that ſtill vibrate on my ear), let me take you to my arms; may heaven behold you with that compaſſion it has thought fit to deny to me; and though deprived both of paternal and maternal protection, graciouſly ſuffer the dawn of proſperity once more to bleſs you! We part, it is true, never more in this world to be united; but, O preſerve your minds from all falſe, all impious impreſſions of the deity! becauſe you may conceive this a ſad proof that virtue does not lead to happineſs. Death, death, my children, is the great teacher on which alone you muſt rely if you would not fall into dangerous deceptions; he will teach you, that there are rewards beyond the grave adequate to the moſt partial eſtimate of your unfortunate mother's merit, notwithſtanding ſhe can now only cover her head, whilſt ſhe conjures you to fly from the diſſolution ſhe is reſolved to experience in that veſſel where ſhe unfortunately loſt your father."

Need I mention the effect this ſpeech produced on our hearts? Forgetful of our own danger, we inſtinctively fell again on our knees by this parent of our affections, and declared that her fate ſhould be ours, let it be ever ſo dreadful.

The generous captain begged we would permit him to be our common friend. "I cannot deſert you, ſaid he, let what will be the conſequences; and perhaps I make you no ſacrifice, when I reſolve not to quit the ſhip unleſs you will accompany me: famine has already begun its devaſtations, the winds and waves have us equally at their mercy, were we to change our ſituation; and it is more than probable, that if we ſurvived the dangers of the one, we might fall a prey to the horrors of the other. I will, therefore, ſaid he, tell our friends our reſolution: ſo ſaying, he haſtily quitted the cabin, as if fearful that ſo extraordinary a requeſt as dying with us would not have been granted him.

My mother was not able to ſupport this ſcene. "Diſpoſe of me as you pleaſe (cried ſhe), I can live but a few hours longer, and it is an inexpreſſible affliction to me to think what tears thoſe few hours will coſt you; but I may be wrong; we ought, perhaps, to exchange even one miſery for another, whilſt probability remains. Call back your ſingular friend, and tell him, I wiſh to take every ſtep that appears wiſeſt and beſt to his ſuperior judgment."

My ſiſter, revived by this conceſſion, impatiently ſought to reap the benefit of it—but on reaching the deck, ſhe beheld the boat already launched, and the ſea in ſuch a ſtate as to make it impoſſible for it to return to the ſide of the ſhip for our accommodation. She fainted at the ſight, and was conveyed down to us by our guardian angel. So ſoon as he perceived ſhe was recovering, he intreated her not to regret the departure of the boat. "It is heavily laden (ſaid he), and my mind tells me will never reach any ſhore; at leaſt (continued he) we have this advantage, we ſhall ſoon know the end of our ſufferings; for if the ſea was to ſpare, famine would deſtroy: whilſt, on the contrary, our unhappy friends will ſeek to prolong their wretched exiſtence by the moſt horrid means; and which of us could behold the other the ſacrifice of

hunger? We bent to heaven in thankfulneſs for the mercies we enjoyed, and only aſked a ſpeedy termination of our calamities.

Night now approached, and the ſea ſeemed to make its way through numberleſs avenues; but notwithſtanding we had the moment before waited as it were for deſtruction, we were now beyond meaſure earneſt to eſcape. My ſiſter, my timid, my delicate, my amiable ſiſter, became our heroine. She inquired if by any means the water could be repelled, and conjured the captain and me to aſſiſt her, that our mother might not be loſt. In a word, her example had ſo aſtoniſhing an effect, that we paſſed the hours in alternate labour without repining, and perceived the ray of morn with a rapture that would alone have been ſuited to our certain deliverance; but the returning morn is always grateful to the eye of deſpair, until recollection convinces us how unavailing its light is to thoſe that are beyond the poſſibility of preſervation.

When our ſtrength and ſpirits were once more exhauſted, and we were again reſigning ourſelves to the horrors of deſpondence, the ſtorm ſuddenly ſubſided; the captain now, for the firſt time, bid us hope, and contriving ſomewhat to ſupply the rudder we had loſt, ſteered us with a proſperous gale until land was within view. But where, or what ſpot it was, appeared to us alike indifferent as unknown. To ſet our feet on ſhore was all the anxiety we felt; though the event proved, that ſufferings are peculiar to no ſituation when at a diſtance from the conveniencies of life, at a diſtance from the ſervices of humanity.

But notwithſtanding all our efforts, the ſhore was unattainable; and though the captain could ſwim, for want of ſuſtenance, his ſtrength was ſo much impaired, that how to conduct us miſerable women was a formidable queſtion, and more particularly that grand treaſure, the mother, that he was reſolved never to abandon. In order, however, to make the buſineſs as eaſy as poſſible, he propoſed that the relief of our minds ſhould be his principal care: he accordingly ventured to quit the ſhip with our beloved mother in his arms, whilſt our prayers were moſt ardently offered up for the ſafety of both—Our prayers were accepted, and our glad eyes beheld them both kneeling on the ſhore to return their due praiſes for their own, and interceſſions for our delivetance. When our godlike friend again expoſed his life by returning to the ſhip, I for the firſt time diſcovered one grand ſource of his attention and humanity; the look of pity was indeed caſt at me, but my ſiſter was apparently no leſs the object of his compaſſion than his tendereſt ſolicitude. I felt the difference, and I own rejoiced in having an opportunity of proving that I was little his inferior in generoſity; for though my life had been the forfeit, I inſiſted that my ſiſter ſhould be removed in preference to myſelf; a propoſal that after ſome little conteſt, during which I am miſtaken if they did not each of them do great violence to their inclinations, I perſuaded them to comply with. My aching ſight having traced them to the ſhore, I ſat down in honeſt deſpair, as if I had taken my laſt adieu. I bluſh at the recollection of this involuntary injuſtice to the nobleſt minds; but I know not how it was, I ſeemed to be the moſt inconſiderable and forlorn of human creatures, and had *they* been actuated by the ſame feelings, I had not lived to proclaim my deſpicable folly.—Some time was neceſſary to reſtore the author of our deliverance to a capacity of being ſerviceable to me; and yet, ſuch is the frailty of impatience, that it appeared the moſt cruel period of my exiſtence. Nevertheleſs, if I had reaſon to deſpiſe myſelf before he left a place of ſecurity for my ſake, I had reaſon to be reconciled to myſelf, when I experienced ſuch proper anxiety for his ſafety: I trembled when I gave him my hand, and, ſtopping a moment, aſked him if he had any notion that he was unequal to his undertaking; he made no reply, but plunged me into the water, where I remained in a happy ſtate of inſenſibility until called to life by my ſurrounding friends. It was now judged neceſſary with cautious ſteps to explore the iſland on which we were caſt, for the double purpoſe of providing in the beſt manner we were able for our defence, and collecting the means of ſubſiſtence: our firſt ſearch was far from an unpropitious one; oyſters and a few vegetables rewarded our labour, and a couple of wild fowls which our protector ſhot (a cheſt of arms being luckily driven aſhore) and dreſſed for our refreſhment. The ſea continuing to ſubſide, we ſoon beheld the ſhip a-ground; but however delightful that view in the firſt inſtance, there was no ſuppreſſing the reflection, that the returning flux might remove it for ever

from our ſight; the captain would not, therefore, be prevailed upon not to viſit her a third time, in order to bring away whatever was moſt eſſential for our accommodation; he did ſo, and we exulted beyond meaſure in the happineſs of his enterpriſe. Blankets, cordials; in ſhort, not only the neceſſaries, but, as they appeared to us, the luxuries of life were by him conveyed to our little ſtore-room, and the weather continuing fine for ſeveral days, we were encouraged to look forward with hope of ſome future miracle in our favour.

But our ſelf-ſoothings or congratulations were of ſhort continuance; in one of his excurſions for food, our captain was no leſs ſurpriſed than alarmed at diſcovering human footſteps; convinced, however, that there was no poſſibility of flying from danger, as the whole iſland was almoſt within a ſingle view, and thinking the moſt deſpicable certainty preferable to the horrors of ſuſpence, he hollowed two or three times without receiving a return; but at laſt a diſtant ſound reached his ear, which was ſoon ſucceeded by the appearance of two of his own men, the only two that had eſcaped the fury of the waves and the diſtreſſes of famine in the whole boat's company.

The rencounter was a moſt pleaſing one; he led them down to us in a kind of triumph, and we too, from our ignorance of the future, participated his joy, and gave the beſt reception in our power to our new found friends.

As all diſtinctions were levelled by our common neceſſities, all ſubordination ceaſed of courſe; the two men, though but little qualified to mix in rational converſation, unheſitatingly threw out their barbarous obſervation, or their vulgar jeſt. I own I frequently trembled leſt they ſhould tranſgreſs the bounds of decency, but never communicated my fears, becauſe I would not deſtroy the ſhew of harmony that it was our intereſt to preſerve.

By the advice of theſe men we were tempted to make ſome efforts towards quitting our contracted ſituation; and, as they undertook to repair the boat, which had floated into a creek, it was to be our care to make the other neceſſary proviſions for our voyage to the continent.

The boat at length fitted up, though my mother ſtill continued in a very weak ſtate, we madly truſted ourſelves once more to that element that had uſed us ſo hardly, and for one whole day continued in very good ſpirits; but, as night approached, it was thought moſt judicious to make another of the many little iſlands along which we coaſted, and renew our efforts the next morning for reaching a part of the continent where we might ſafely land; this was accordingly put into execution, and we ſat down to ſupper with uncommon cheerfulneſs. During our humble repaſt, one of the fellows began to treat my ſiſter with inſufferable familiarity, which ſhe endeavoured to avoid without complaint, for fear of ill conſequences; but our captain, not ſufficiently maſter of himſelf, to be a tame ſpectator of this unexpected boldneſs, reprimanded him with great ſeverity; when they both, inſtantly throwing off the maſk, ſeized my ſiſter and me in their hands, pronounced us their property, and ſwore they would convey us far from his reach and interruption, if either we or he refuſed to ſubmit to their ſuperior power. My mother, how ſhall I deſcribe her agonies! weak and emaciated, her deſpair, nevertheleſs, gave her the ſtrength to fold her feeble arms about us. "And have we lived for this (cried ſhe), lived only to endure tenfold miſery. God of my ſalvation, look down, and ſpeak us into peace! I will die (ſaid ſhe, to one of the ruffians that was for puſhing her away) before I quit my hold, my ſweet, amiable, my wretched children!" "Die then (ſaid the monſter), aiming a knife at her boſom, for we want nothing but your daughters. There was now no time to be loſt; our captain, in one and the ſame inſtant, wreſted the knife from the villain's hand, and ſtabbed both him and his accomplice in the whirlwind of his deſperation; they fell—and a ſcene of carnage enſued, which I ſhould be happy to loſe the remembrance of; for the captain was obliged to give them many wounds before they were wholly diſpatched, and we at leiſure to weep over our departing mother, now reduced, by this unexpected ſhock, to the immediate verge of eternity. "Approach, my beloved children (ſaid ſhe, as well as ſhe was able)! and, inſtead of lamenting, rejoice that I have attained the end of my ſufferings: It is true, I behold you for the preſent delivered; but what may hereafter be your fate, is a fearful reflection. O Sir (turning to the captain), to

ou we owe more than our exiſtence; by ou, I am certain, they will never be for- ken; but what is your ſingle arm! I e, I ſee no proſpect but miſery unutte- ble; and, that I do not die in peace, is ecauſe they muſt ſurvive me; yet be- are of deſpondency; be the father, the iend, the protector, and in return"—— his beſt of mothers became now ſo int, that ſhe could add no more, and in few moments expired with her eyes fix- d upon us, and preſſing the hand of our enerous deliverer. At this inſtant, the ring of a ſmall gun rouſed us, notwith- anding we were nearly ſtupified with ur wretchedneſs, into a ſtate of reflec- on; we now looked around, and then n each other, when at length, beyond ur utmoſt hopes, we perceived a ſmall ip at a diſtance. Our captain flew to e higheſt ground, and by ſome means, ough I know not what, made them ſen- ble of our diſtreſs; they ſent out their oat, and proving to be French, a lan- nage that we were none of us ſtrangers , received us with the moſt cordial ex- reſſions of humanity.

They immediately prepared a grave r our unfortunate mother, and had the oodneſs to allow our reading the ſervice ppointed on ſuch occaſions; but the aving her behind, and the keen ſenſe of ur recent ſufferings, dwelt ſo ſtrongly pon our hearts, that, though received n the kindeſt manner on board, and ge- erouſly accommodated during a plea- nt voyage, we ſeemed but half deliver- d when we even made the port of Breſt, nd were, in a ſhort time after, to pro- eed to England. However, time, that nfallible phyſician of grief, performed onders for us. My ſiſter and the cap- ain have now paſſed many years toge- her; and, ſoon after their marriage, on nquiring into our family, we found our- elves intitled to a very conſiderable for- une in right of our father, which we ow enjoy.

Our ſtory has never yet been made ublic, from our having ſome reaſons for oncealing it; but, as I have given you o names, you are welcome to lay the acts before your readers, and tell them, hat no circumſtance can juſtify deſpair, s we never can limit the power of hea- en, or foreſee the means by which it is enignantly preparing to ſerve us.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

ARABELLA.

PROPOSALS *for a* TAX *upon* GALLANTRY.

SIR,

AS I was ſipping my coffee this after- noon at the Smyrna, general C—— entered into the chat of the day with me, and after we had diſmiſſed Wilkes and Horne with all their letters and ſcurrility, diſcuſſed the ſcarcity and exorbitant price of proviſions, we naturally entered into the preſent flagrant ſtate of gallantry a- mong the ladies of the firſt faſhion. The general, after having expatiated like a virtuous orator upon the fatal conſe- quences of ſuch unexampled immorality, ſaid he had traced the cauſe of this fe- male depravity to its real ſource, which, ſaid he, "is neither more nor leſs than the abominable, ſhocking, barbarous, and indecent faſhion of the preſent ſcandalous head-dreſſes: the baſis of this horrid ſu- perſtructure conſiſts chiefly of goat's hair; now (continued he) the imagina- tion is not only hereby heated to an un- natural degree, but imbibes, by inſpira- tion, the moſt vicious ideas from the hair of that libidinous animal, a goat, where- by the fancy is ſet in a violent perturba- tion, and runs riot after every agreeable male object that preſents itſelf." Upon my ſmiling at the general's whimſical conceit, he was going to prove, from the moſt inconteſtible authority of ancient and modern phyſical writers, not only the probability but the certainty of his aſſer- tion. To prevent the general's having ſo much *needleſs* trouble, I aſſured him, "I was intirely of his opinion, and that I conſidered the late plentiful crop of noble antlers, not, as many had ſuppoſed them to be, horns of cornutos, but liter- ally goats horns, planted in their proper ſoil (*fetes de moutons*) by a *Courtoy* or a *Mitan*, and only nurtured to maturity by a C———d or an Altieri." This opi- nion tickled the general's fancy, I dare ſay, as much as lady C——'s or L——'s ever were in the moſt voluptuous mo- ment of their infidelities. Having by this declaration prevented the general's intro- ducing Hippocrates, Boerhaave, and all the reſt of the ancient and modern phy- ſical writers, in ſupport of his hypotheſis, as he found he had ſo well eſtabliſhed it without their aid, he immediately turn- ed his eyes to the good of his country, which he has conſtantly moſt ſincerely at at heart.

"Now, ſaid he, the cauſe of this de- generacy of manners in the female world

being ſo clearly aſcertained, let us conſider, that as no law either divine or human, no infamy, no diſgrace, no, not even want and miſery themſelves, can prevent the beautiful and daring culprits from being guilty of their abandoned practices, whether (like real patriots and ſound politicians) we may not extract *good* out of *evil*; and as the greateſt emoluments that have hitherto accrued from female infamy (as well as the cauſe of *liberty*) have centered in lawyers, it is time to divert the channel of theſe advantages, and render them of national benefit, by ſubſtituting them in lieu of many burdenſome and oppreſſive taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, whereby the laborious poor are ſcarce able to ſupport an irkſome exiſtence, whilſt the rich and voluptuous are pampering their paſſions to diſplay the unexampled vices of this period.

"To this end, continued the general, I propoſe levying a tax upon every female defaulter, in proportion to her rank, to be paid upon detection, and to be doubled each time of conviction. This tax may be collected by the pariſh officers, but not to be applied by them in the manner of another tax ſomewhat analogous—I mean that extorted for baſtard children, which is conſtantly feaſted away, and has been very fatal to church-wardens and overſeers, many of whom have been ſurfeited into the other world by voraciouſly devouring illegitimate babes.

"Well then, Sir, ſaid the general, ſuppoſe the following proportions were to be obſerved in this taxation.

A ducheſs cuckolding his grace, for the firſt offence *	£. 500
A marchioneſs cornuting her ſpouſe	400
A counteſs for ditto	350
A peereſs in her own right (provided her huſband does not *already* bear a coronet) to do as ſhe pleaſes.	
A viſcounteſs for her firſt infidelity	300
A baroneſs for ditto	250
A member of parliament's lady	200
An alderman's ditto	200
A merchant, or private gentleman's lady	150
A trader's wife (if ſhe ſtiles herſelf a lady)	100
Otherwiſe	50

"As parricide among the Athenians was a crime for which there was no puniſhment, they judging that it was impoſſible it ſhould ever be committed, ſo I have fixed no penalty for b——ps or the clergy's ladies, as it cannot be ſurmiſed, from the moſt cogent reaſons, that they can ever incur any upon this occaſion.

"Let it not be imagined, continued the general, that I would have the male defaulters eſcape without puniſhment: far is this from the juſtice of my deſign: on the contrary, as they can have no incentives in their heads like the ladies, except where their horns are abſolutely viſible, they ſhould be doubly taxed, in proportion to their rank. Again, it may be objected, that as many ladies have no other *private* proviſion for their extraordinary pocket expences but their *pin-money*, that they will, if the preſent faſhion ſhould ſtill be ſo violently prevalent, be frequently driven to great extremities to pay theſe penalties; and that it will often happen, after they have forfeited their brighteſt *jewel*, they will be compelled to mortgage the reſt, in order to redeem themſelves: but the virtuous and impartial will certainly judge this apparent hardſhip upon the ladies as abſolutely neceſſary to reſtrain them; and conſidering the value they ſet upon their baubles and trinkets, in order to preſerve them, they may, from this conſideration alone, be induced, greatly againſt their inclination, to preſerve the genuine luſtre of their moſt brilliant gem.

"Now, ſaid the general, upon a moderate calculation, this tax cannot produce, *communibus annis*, leſs than one million ſterling, and we may venture to ſuppoſe it will for ſome years amount to a million and a half, eſpecially if the preſent great conſumption of goats hair continues; and we may therefore, without exaggeration, conclude, that many of the moſt burdenſome taxes to the poor may be taken off, eſpecially that upon porter."

If that ſhould be the caſe, a wag who ſtood by obſerved, *there is not a female member of the Coterie who would not be toaſted in* Britiſh Burgundy, *throughout all the pariſhes in* England, *every day of their lives.* A. K.

* *Theſe taxes, like all other* game *penalties, to be paid in guineas, and the ſupernumerary ſhillings to be appropriated to the expence of collecting.*

POETRY.

Extract from the MINSTREL; *or* PROGRESS *of* GENIUS: *By Professor* Beattie *at* Aberdeen.

[The first hint of this performance, the author says, was suggested by Mr Percy's ingenious essay on the English minstrels, prefixed to his first volume of *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*. The character of a Minstrel, that is, of an itinerant poet and musician, was, according to the notions of our forefathers, not only respectable but sacred. The following description of the Minstrel's childhood, and early youth, will be found to be a genuine picture of nature.]

THIS sapient age disclaims all classic lore,
Else I should here in cunning phrase display,
How forth *The Minstrel* far'd in days of yore,
Right glad of heart, tho' homely in array;
His waving locks and beard all hoary grey:
And, from his bending shoulder, decent hung
His harp, the sole companion of his way,
Which to the whistling wind responsive rung:
And ever as he went some merry lay he sung.

Life's slender sustenance his only meed;
'Twas all he hop'd, and all his heart desir'd:
And such Dan Homer was, if right I read,
Tho' with the gifts of ev'ry muse inspir'd.
O when shall modern bard like him be fir'd!
Give me but leisure to attend his lays,
I care not, tho' my rhymes be ne'er admir'd;
For sweeter joy his matchless strain shall raise
Than courts or kings can yield, with pensions, posts, and praise.

Fret not thyself, thou man of modern song,
Nor violate the plaister of thy hair;
Nor to that dainty coat do aught of wrong;
Else how shalt thou to Cæsar's hall repair?
(For ah! no damag'd coat can enter there.)
Fret not thyself, that I, a simple wight,
Of thee, and thy trim brethren, take no care,
But of a poor old fashion'd pilgrim write,
Whom thou would'st shun, I ween, as most unseemly sight.

There liv'd in Gothic days, as legends tell,
A shepherd-swain, a man of low degree;
Whose sires, perchance, in Fairyland might dwell,
Sicilian groves, or vales of Arcady;
But he, I ween, was of the north countrie *:
A nation fam'd for song, and beauty's charms;
Zealous, yet modest; innocent, tho' free;
Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms;
Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms.

The shepherd swain of whom I mention made,
On Scotia's mountains fed his little flock;
The sickle, scythe, or plough, he never sway'd;
An honest heart was almost all his stock;
His drink the living water from the rock:
The milky dams supply'd his board, and lent
Their kindly fleece to baffle winter's shock;
And he, tho' oft with dust and sweat besprent,
Did guide and guard their wand'rings, wheresoe'er they went.

From labour health, from health contentment springs.
Contentment opes the source of every joy.
He envied not, he never thought of kings;
Nor from those appetites sustain'd annoy,
Which chance may frustrate, or indulgence cloy:
He mourn'd no recreant friend, nor mistress coy,
Nor fate his calm and humble hopes beguil'd;
For on his vows the blameless Phœbe smil'd,
And her alone he lov'd, and lov'd her from a child.

No jealousy their dawn of love o'ercast,
Nor blasted were their wedded days with strife;
Each season look'd delightful, as it past,
To the fond husband, and the faithful wife.
Beyond the lowly vale of shepherd life
They never roam'd; secure beneath the storm
Which in ambition's lofty land is rife,
Where peace and love are canker'd by the worm
Of pride, each bud of joy industrious to deform.

* *There is hardly an antient ballad or romance, wherein a minstrel or harper appears, but he is characterised, by way of eminence, to have been,* "*Of the north countrie.*" Percy's Essay on the English Minstrels, p. 21. 22.

The wight whose tale these artless lines unfold,
Was all the offspring of this simple pair.
His birth no oracle or seer foretold:
No prodigy appear'd in earth or air,
Nor aught that might a strange event declare. (birth;
You guess each circumstance of Edwin's
The parent's transport, and the parent's care;
The gossip's prayer for wealth, and wit, and worth;
And one long summer-day of indolence and mirth.

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy;
Deep thought oft seem'd to fix his infant eye. (toy,
Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor
Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy.
Silent, when glad; affectionate, though shy; (sad,
And now his look was most demurely
And now he laugh'd aloud, yet none knew why.
The neighbours star'd and sigh'd, yet bless'd the lad:
Some deem'd him wondrous wise, and some believ'd him mad.

But why should I his childish feats display? (fled;
Concourse, and noise, and toil, he ever
Nor car'd to mingle in the clamorous fray (sped,
Of squabbling imps; but to the forest
Or roam'd at large the lonely mountain's head;
Or, where the maze of some bewilder'd stream (led,
To deep untrodden groves his footsteps
There would he wander wild, till Phœbus' beam,
Shot from the western cliff, releas'd the weary team.

Th' exploit of strength, dexterity, or speed,
To him nor vanity nor joy could bring.
His heart, from cruel sport estrang'd, would bleed
To work the woe of any living thing.
By trap, or net; by arrow, or by sling;
These he detested, those he scorn'd to wield: (king.
He wish'd to be the guardian, not the
Tyrant far less, or traitor of the field.
And sure the sylvan reign unbloody joy might yield.

Lo! where the stripling, wrapt in wonder, roves
Beneath the precipice o'erhung with pine;
And sees, on high, amidst th' encircling groves, (shine:
From cliff to cliff the foaming torrents
While waters, woods, and winds in concert join,
And echo swells the chorus to the skies.
Would Edwin this majestic scene resign
For aught the huntsman's puny craft supplies?
Ah! no: he better knows great nature's charms to prize.

And oft he trac'd the uplands, to survey, (dawn,
When o'er the sky advanc'd the kindling
The crimson cloud, blue main, and mountain grey,
And lake, dim gleaming on the smoky lawn; (drawn,
Far to the west the long long vale with-
Where twilight loves to linger for a while; (fawn,
And now he faintly kens the bounding
And villager abroad at early toil.——
But lo! the sun appears! and heaven, earth, ocean, smile.

And oft the craggy cliff he lov'd to climb, (lost.
When all in mist the world below was
What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,
Like shipwreck'd mariner on desart coast, (tost
And view th' enormous waste of vapour
In billows, length'ning to th' horizon round,
Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now emboss'd!
And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound,
Flocks, herds, and water-falls, along the hoar profound!

In truth he was a strange and wayward wight,
Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful scene. (light:
In darkness, and in storm, he found de-
Nor less, than when on ocean wave serene
The southern sun diffused his dazzling sheen.
Even sad vicissitude amused his soul:
And if a sigh would sometimes intervene,
And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,
A sigh, a tear, so sweet, he wish'd not to controul.

EPIGRAM *on* MRS PENELOPE.

THE gentle PEN with look demure,
A while was thought a virgin pure:
But PEN, as ancient poets say,
Undid by night the work of day.

THE REVIEW.

To Dr JAMES BEATTIE, *Professor of Moral Philosophy in the* Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, *and Author of an Eſſay on the Immutability of Truth*, &c.

SIR,

AS you have now, in two different editions of your book on *the immutability of Truth*, addreſſed the public, every individual has doubtleſs acquired a right publicly to addreſs you. Your book is allowed to have a conſiderable degree of merit; and I muſt own I think Mr Hume is ſometimes foiled by you at his own metaphyſical weapons. I am neither an admirer of his principles, nor do I approve of many of his publications; but, as he has wrapt up his ſpeculations in a dreſs by which they are diſguiſed from the vulgar eye, I can never think they can hurt ſociety ſo much as ſome people imagine: Whoever underſtands them will ſoon be able to detect the ſophiſtry of his arguments; and thoſe who cannot, are obliged to you for doing this in his own manner. But where is the occaſion for that acrimony of ſtile, and warmth of invective, ſo diſtant from the ſpirit of calm philoſophy? Was this the temper of the antient ſages? I am afraid, to put the moſt favourable conſtruction upon your manner of writing, we muſt impute it to abſtraction from the world, and to theſe narrow ideas and ſelf-conceits, ſo readily imbibed by a college recluſe.

As I was unwilling to form any bad opinions of a man whoſe heart appears to be good, and whoſe acuteneſs is acknowledged, I have patiently waited the ſecond edition of your book, expecting to find many things ſoftened; at leaſt ſome hint of an apology for what had already gone abroad; but am diſappointed. Mr Hume is no doubt an avowed ſceptic; but you have charged him with being an avowed and dogmatical teacher of atheiſm: a charge which, in my opinion, is unjuſt. Does not Mr Hume, in his eſſay againſt miracles, build his reaſoning on this foundation, That men have ideas of power, cauſe, and effect; and of the order, beauty and regularity of nature, which he conſiders as thrown into confuſion by miraculous interpoſitions? What although, when again treating of power, cauſe and effect, he takes the liberty of a ſceptic, and, after having formerly acknowledged a firſt cauſe, now carries the incomprehenſibility of his perfections higher than can be allowed, even ſo far as to annihilate his former reaſonings, and thus leaves full room for every miracle, prodigy, or chimera, that can diſturb or diſtreſs the mind? Can this man be ſo formidable an enemy to religion and the good order of ſociety as you repreſent him? For this muſt a philoſopher turn knight-errant, and Don-Quixotte-like, oppoſe himſelf, with target and ſpear, to metaphyſical windmills? If Mr Hume wrote a book upon human nature, which was never, or but by few people read or underſtood, and has, as you ſay, republiſhed this in his eſſays in more intelligible language, has he not, at the ſame time, confuted himſelf in the ſame eſſays? Should Mr Beattie bring again to light a book forgotten, and hardly to be found in any bookſeller's ſhop in Britain; what is the conſequence? This dangerous book will be again deſired, and read; and perhaps another edition required, that the glory of Mr Beattie's triumph may appear more conſpicuous. You maintain (and, if your publications did not contradict the aſſertion, I ſhould be ready to believe it), that you are an enemy to perſecution, and would wiſh that thoſe who differ in opinions would aſſault one another with no other than with philoſophical weapons. But where is the difference, whether I make the aſſault myſelf upon my adverſary with wooden arguments, or do all that is in my power to ſtir up others, by addreſſing their paſſions, and filling my page with rant and invective? Such a perſon ought well to conſider, whether, when he thinks proper to take a little philoſophical liberty, by departing from ſome received principles, he does not expoſe himſelf to another group of perſecuting philoſophers. Mr Hume has never, ſo far as I have heard, ſigned our Confeſſion of Faith, or ſworn to the truth of Calviniſtic doctrines—He then certainly eſcapes the charge of perjury. But what ſhall we ſay of a man, who, in conſequence of his office, has ſigned a Formula, whereby he declares all the Calviniſtic doctrines upon neceſſity agreeable to his own opinion, and binds himſelf to teach no other, that the good order of ſociety may be preſerved? Yet, ſuppoſe this man, ſo full of acrimony and invective againſt others differing from him in opi-

nion, ſhall publiſh to the world doctrines diametrically oppoſite to the doctrines he has ſubſcribed, tending to overturn government, and diſturb the eſtabliſhed church, of which he is a member; what opinion ſhall we form of him? Shall we allow him that goodneſs of heart of which he boaſts? Can we conſider him as a philoſopher? No: we can view him in no other light than as an author adopting ſuch opinions as will moſt readily promote the ſale of his book among ſectaries and diſputers. If Mr Beattie ſhall anſwer, in a convincing manner, the following queſtions, which have diſtreſſed me ſince I read his book, I ſhall candidly acknowledge I am in the wrong.

1*mo*, Can we be juſtly puniſhed for the ſin of our firſt parents, if, as Mr Beattie ſays, we are only accountable for theſe actions in our own power?

2*do*, Is not the neceſſary goodneſs of the Deity a perfection which commands our approbation?

3*tio*, Muſt not ſuch liberty as he allows, altogether exclude prophecy?

If theſe queſtions are not anſwered in a ſatisfying manner, what reaſon have I to cry out, O enemy to the happineſs of man! O murderer of ſouls! It vexes me to think, that any of good Mr Beattie's opinions ſhould be imagined as deſtructive to the Chriſtian faith as theſe of Mr Hume. I can never think that the Chriſtian faith is to be ſupported in the ſame manner, or confirmed by evidence, in the ſame way as a theft or robbery, before a court of judicature. Here, though one part of the evidence may be invalidated, ſufficient may remain to convince the jury, and prove the fact; but, deſtroy one ſingle proof, upon which the great Author of our religion has eſtabliſhed our faith, you deſtroy the veracity of the divine Founder, and thus overturn the whole fabric.

How the Arminian doctrines of liberty can be conſiſtent with prophecy I cannot comprehend. Can prophetical events be certain while they depend on contingent actions? On the other hand, it is allowed, that the chain of cauſes required to bring about a prophetical event is neceſſary; it muſt follow, according to Mr Beattie's reaſoning, that the perſons thus acting neceſſarily are neither capable of merit or blame; and that Judas Iſcariot, when betraying our Saviour, was guilty of no ſin: a moſt beautiful ſyſtem of opinions.—As I have no bad deſign in this letter, it is only intended to make perſons more cautious in what manner they expreſs themſelves.

There has been a time for all things under the ſun. There has been a time for burning Arminians, as well as other heretics. God forbid it ſhould return. Let human nature groan no more! but reflect, that conſiſtency and uniformity will be ſought for in every philoſopher, as well as in every honeſt man. It is impoſſible, as Arian expreſſes it, to be both a blockhead and a philoſopher. No man can act well both the characters of Therſites and Agamemnon. I am,

SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

ORTHODOXUS.

THE POLITICAL CLUB.

The Speech of LUCILLUS LENA, (Alderman T———D.) P. 24.

Mr PRESIDENT,

I HAVE attended with great patience to the arguments advanced in favour of the preſent motion for ſending the lord mayor and Mr Oliver to the Tower, but they have rouſed my indignation, inſtead of convincing my judgment; and I fancy, if ſomething more perſuaſive than words had not been uſed, even to the friends of the meaſure propoſed, they would have as little to boaſt of their political rectitude. If ſomething more than words had not been uſed with theſe gentlemen, Mr Preſident, is it to be ſuppoſed, that they would have ever juſtified the violation of the city charters, or contended for the propriety of eraſing the records judiciouſly inſerted in the mayor's book, by which they have not only impeded, but intirely prevented the operation of the laws? It is indeed ſaid, Sir, that the houſe of commons upon former occaſions has exerciſed an equal degree of deſpotiſm; yet for my own part I cannot think the precedent of one tyranny a ſufficient vindication of another. No precedents ſhould ever be mentioned as authoriſed, that are not evidently good, evidently for the intereſt of the people.

in Charles the ſecond's time, the gentlemen pretend, that the venality of the then, is to ſanctify the corruption of the preſent houſe. To the diſgrace of our journals, Mr Preſident, they contain many precedents highly injurious to the principles of freedom, highly injurious to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the kingdom. In fact our journals are ſo diſcordant, and ſo contradictory, that embrace which ſide you pleaſe of the queſtion, precedents will not be wanting to ſupport it.—Men of principle, however, will not ſuppoſe that the cobwebs of antiquity can poſſibly annihilate the criminality of a pernicious example. What is in its nature wrong, as a celebrated writer very properly obſerves, no words can palliate, no plea can alter. Let us then hear no more of precedents in defence of injuſtice. General warrants had innumerable precedents to plead, if the length of their exiſtence was to be urged in ſupport of their legality; yet we all know their fate; appearing contrary to law, they were wiſely aboliſhed, and the miniſter by whom they were laſt iſſued, was puniſhed in an exemplary manner for his temerity.

The gentlemen who inſiſt ſo much upon the ſanctity of precedents, Sir, argue with a very bad grace in defence of preſcriptive uſage, when they themſelves have concurred in aboliſhing many antient cuſtoms, particularly parliamentary privilege in caſes of debt, in caſes of libels, and when they know that poſitive acts of parliament are repealed, if found repugnant to the welfare of the kingdom. *Salus populi ſuprema lex eſt*, was long the motto of the Roman republic, and ſhould be the grand principle of government in every ſenſible nation. Unhappily, however, we cannot ſay that it is the grand principle of our own, though few kingdoms, with pride I affirm it, can boaſt a greater ſhare of public information.—— Many, who ſupport the motion now before the chair, are more aſſiduous to pleaſe the wantonneſs of female caprice, than to anſwer the expectations of their conſtituents: Inſtead of gaining the eſteem of their country, they are only ſolicitous to gratify the ambitious views of one aſpiring woman; who, to the diſhonour of the Britiſh name, is well known to direct the operations of our deſpicable miniſters. Does any gentleman wiſh to know what woman I allude to? if he does, I will tell him—It is to the p—— d—— of W——. I am not afraid to ſpeak out——nor deſirous of ſacrificing my honeſt opinion at the altar of a ridiculous delicacy. This is not a time for courtly harangues, or polite palliations—The happineſs of the ſtate is at ſtake, and ſilence in ſuch a ſituation would be treaſon. I therefore aver, that we have been governed ten years by a woman—It is not the ſex, Mr Preſident, I object to, but the government: were we well ruled, the ruler would be an object of little ſignification. Common ſenſe therefore points out an inſtant, and a total reformation of public abuſes. 'Tis not the greatneſs of the criminal's rank, which ſhould prevent you from puniſhing the criminality. But this is a period in which virtue alone is to undergo proſcription; it is not a violation, but a defence of the laws, which is to rouſe the reſentment of this aſſembly; it is not an attack upon the conſtitution, but a ſolicitude for its ſafety, which is to excite your indignation. If this was not apparently the caſe, Mr Preſident, your table would never have been diſgraced by the preſent motion: But remember, Sir, the flame which the impriſonment of the ſeven biſhops ſpread through the nation in the reign of James II.; recollect this, Sir, and tremble for the conſequences of impriſoning the city magiſtrates, merely on a charge of having done their duty conſcientiouſly. The whole kingdom will inevitably conſider them as martyrs in the great cauſe of liberty; and believe me the kingdom is not ſo dead to the ſentiments of honour, as the panders of a corrupt adminiſtration may be inclined to imagine. The Britiſh lion ſtill maintains all his native courage, and whether deſpotiſm ſhews its head under a Brunſwick or a Stuart, in a court of ſtar-chamber, or a houſe of commons, he will conſider it deſpotiſm; he will awake every true friend to the people with his roar, and never ſuffer your privileges to ſwallow up all the fundamentals of our freedom. The people will reſiſt you, as they reſiſted the crown in Charles II's. time, and in Queen Anne's, when royal proclamations were attempted to be made ſuperior to poſitive acts of parliament, and make you ſenſible, fatally ſenſible, that nothing but the law of the land can poſſibly lay a claim to the obedience of a free born Engliſhman.

To the foregoing ſpeeches againſt the commitment of the City Magiſtrates, Flaminius Fabius (Mr *Attorney-general* T——e) *replied:*

Mr Preſident,

IT is not a little to be lamented, when gentlemen take upon them to talk about the violation of our laws, or the perverſion of our conſtitution, that they are ſo very indifferently qualified to reaſon upon the ſubject, and ſo apt to make the wantonneſs of their wiſhes the criterion of their conviction. Though this, Sir, is the firſt caſe of the kind that ever claimed the cognizance of the houſe; though it is the firſt time a magiſtrate of any corporation ever preſumed to ſet his municipal authority in oppoſition to our orders, you hear a number of young gentlemen, wholly unacquainted with the laws, deciding peremptorily on the queſtion, and with a very peculiar modeſty, deciding individually on a point where they expreſsly deny the power of deciſion in the whole repreſentation of the Britiſh people.

For my own part, Sir, I ſuppoſed this houſe, and I know my ſuppoſition is conſtitutionally founded, to be ſuperior in power to all charter juriſdictions, and to act upon principles common not only to itſelf, but to all other courts.——Every court, Mr Preſident, has its peculiar regulation, and the law of parliament is the rule of our proceedings. Theſe uninformed declaimers on the nature of our juriſprudence, Sir, ſhould recollect, that we have ſeveral laws in this country, beſides common law. We have, for inſtance, the admiralty, the civil and the eccleſiaſtical law; we have, beſides, the law of parliament, which is as much a part of the conſtitution as any other law, and would be acknowledged ſuch, even by the learned ſerjeant who lately ſpoke, was he ſeated on any one of our benches. The upper houſe has a juriſdiction in common law, but all queſtions muſt come before it by appeal; it can agitate no judicial point originally, and on that account the judges attend to give their advice in matters of legal determination. The upper houſe has moreover its law of parliament as well as this, but in that the judges never interfere.—They leave it intirely to its only arbiters, and poſſibly did they ever meddle, they would have a ſpeedy reaſon to repent of their temerity.

Having thus proved the law of parliament to be as much a part of the conſtitution as any other law of the land, I now come to ſay, that Miller the printer was apprehended by this law, and that of conſequence his commitment was perfectly legal; what could be more prepoſterous, or more daring in the city magiſtrates therefore, than to ſay, a legal commitment was illegal, and to diſcharge by courſe of common law, a man apprehended by the courſe of parliamentary law? Lord Coke ſays, that it is not within the province even of the judges ſolemnly aſſembled in their judicial character upon the bench, to define the privileges of parliament: how then can it come within the province of an ignorant mayor, or a turbulent alderman? Is the chief magiſtrate of London to uſurp a power which the king himſelf does not aſſume to? or are the charters of the citizens to be put in competition with the united majeſty of the Britiſh people? I ſhould be aſtoniſhed how we were able to reſtrain our indignation, Mr Preſident, if the folly of our reformers was not equal to their arrogance! Here, Sir, it is allowed, that, by the law, we ſhall be the only judges of our own privileges; yet a corporation-juſtice is daring enough to limit the line of our authority, is daring enough to pronounce this to be no breach of privilege, which we, the ſole judicature of the offence, declare a very high one, and, with an inſolence unparalleled in the annals of this country, releaſes the delinquent whom we ordered to be taken up by our officer. At what other period would an outrage of this nature be tolerated? The breach of parliamentary privilege was the beginning of all thoſe exceſſes which at length brought the unhappy Charles to the block; yet it is now the glory of a London mayor, to trample upon our rights; and we are told even by our own members, that nothing is ſo meritorious as this audacity.

It is urged by the popular advocates, Mr Preſident, that the lord mayor, in purſuing a contrary conduct, would have violated his official oath, and that we are in fact puniſhing him becauſe he refuſed to be guilty of perjury. Give me leave, however, to obſerve, Sir, that the mayor was ſworn to obſerve the laws of the land, as well as the laws of the city; in violating the privileges of parliament, therefore, he ran into the very crime he was ſo *conſcientiouſly* ſtudious to avoid; becauſe theſe privileges, as I have repeated-

ly inſiſted, make part of the *lex terræ*; and are ſo acknowledged by the courts at Weſtminſter. On the other hand, Sir, I deny that he would have committed a perjury by ſubmitting to the reſolutions of this houſe; becauſe this houſe was the only tribunal which could take cognizance of Miller's offence. His lordſhip, in determining, ſhewed his ignorance, as much as diſregard, of law: for the matter did not come regularly before him; he might have decided with as much propriety upon a chancery ſuit as upon our privileges; to act legally, he ſhould have diſmiſſed the complaint, and known, that little charter-grants of a city, were not to be oppoſed againſt the general laws of the kingdom

But admitting, Mr Preſident, that the mayor has all the merit popularity is pleaſed to give him, for acting in conformity to what he *believed* to be law; are we not to follow his example, and conduct ourſelves by what we *know* to be ſo? Shall it be mentioned to the glory of an individual, that he maintained the *ſuppoſed* rights of a corporation: and ſhall it be ſaid, that this houſe is diſhonoured in maintaining its *confirmed* privileges? Is not the generoſity, is not the very pride of the houſe alarmed by ſo degrading a competition? Have not the members of this aſſembly as conſcientious a veneration for oaths as the mayor? or are they afraid to puniſh his licentiouſneſs, when he is not afraid to inſult their authority? All that's man, all that's Briton, is firing in my boſom, while I aſk theſe ſimple queſtions. Well may our enemies ſay, that we have ſacrificed the deareſt ties that bound us to our conſtituents, if we now ſuffer the whole body of the Engliſh commons to be trod upon by the inſtrument of a deſpicable faction. Have we ſo long defended our privileges againſt the tyranny of kings, to fall at laſt before the turbulence of a ſeditious city-magiſtrate? or has the conſtitution given us ſufficient title to guard againſt the incroachments of inferior ambition? The very word *privilege* means a power of diſpenſing with the laws; this diſpenſing power was placed in our hands, that temporary remedies might be applied to unexpected evils. Where could it be more ſafely truſted for public good, than with the people themſelves? We are their delegates, and in chuſing us they ſhould be doubly circumſpect, when they conſider with what an ample juriſdiction they inveſt us. Whatever attacks the independency of this houſe, attacks the conſtitution; and whether it proceeds from the throne, or the conſtituent, it is equally our duty to repel it. For theſe reaſons I am heartily for the lord mayor's commitment, and cannot but compliment your lenity in the mildneſs of his puniſhment."

In anſwer to Mr Attorney General, Druſus Draco (*Mr* D——c) *thus expreſſed himſelf:*

Mr PRESIDENT,

THE honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has, in my opinion, miſapprehended the debate; he concludes, becauſe we have an authority to ſeize and commit in caſes of treaſon, that we muſt neceſſarily have an equal authority in caſes of leſs importance: but this reaſoning is ſelf-refutory to the meaneſt apprehenſion; for the puniſhment of particular crimes is left to the eſtabliſhed courts of law, and we never interpoſe but in times of particular exigence, where there is a conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, or ſome reaſonable ground of general alarm for the nation. To quit the legiſlative for the judicial character, upon trivial occaſions, and to check the operations of law by the exerciſe of privilege, muſt ultimately ſap the very foundation of the laws, undermine the pillars of legal rectitude, and overturn the glorious fabric of the conſtitution.

The great advantage of a legal government, Mr Preſident, conſiſts in the general knowledge which the people have of thoſe ordinances by which they are governed. On this account, Cicero, and the wiſeſt of the antient ſtateſmen, condemned the oſtraciſm of the Athenians, and thoſe wanton exertions of privilege among the Romans, which, like our bills of attainder, left him to be puniſhed by laws, which were inſtituted ſubſequent to the particular crime of which he was accuſed.

The principle at preſent adopted by the houſe, operates, in my opinion, as a perpetual bill of attainder; the ſubject does an action which he conceives to be innocent, becauſe it is not prohibited by any ſpecified law; the houſe of commons diſapproves this action; they order the man to be ſeized, commit him indefinitely to priſon; and when he applies for redreſs to the courts of law, the judges are deaf to his complaint, becauſe he has

been oppreſſed by the privilege of parliament. I know, Sir, it is urged, that, without a power of puniſhing every contempt which is offered to your authority, there muſt be a ſpeedy termination of your weight, if not of your actual exiſtence; give me leave, however, to obſerve, that, while your authority is conſtitutionally exerted, it will always be implicitly obeyed; while you conſult the good of the people, the people will conſult your honour; but, when you once manifeſt a ſpirit of deſpotiſm, they will manifeſt a ſpirit of reſiſtance—the Engliſh are to be governed, but never to be oppreſſed—they are, in the language of the vulgar, to be led, but not driven; and they will always reſiſt when they ſee a palpable attack upon the conſtitution.

As I ſpeak, Mr Preſident, to ſupport the cauſe of juſtice, and not to advance the views of any party whatever, I ſhall readily acknowledge, that the courts of law have acquired, through neceſſity, a right of puniſhing contempts, becauſe, without ſuch an authority, there would be a total end of their juriſdiction. But even in the courts of law, I do not heſitate to pronounce the power contradictory to the principles of Magna Charta. The neceſſity, however, induces us to tolerate the invaſion; for, without ſuch a toleration, every man would claim a privilege of obeying or diſobeying the deciſion of our judges at his own diſcretion, and all, as the poet ſays, would conſequently be "anarchy and uproar."

But, Sir, if puniſhing contempts in court is a power which ought to be exerciſed with the niceſt circumſpection, and if nothing but the moſt indiſpenſible neceſſity can thus properly make the benches of juſtice, judge and jurors in their own cauſe, how careful ſhould we be not to grant this power where the neceſſity does not exiſt, and where the exercite of it is as plainly repugnant to the letter of our laws as to the ſpirit of our conſtitution? The honourable member who ſpoke before me, ſays, that, in England there are ſeveral kinds of law; and that, when your meſſenger was apprehended by one law, he was diſcharged by another—this he inſiſts to be apparently inequitable: but why will not gentlemen, when they talk about legal equity, tell us openly what it is?—If we have privileges that muſt not be violated, in God's name, let us tell the people what they are, that they may avoid the violation.

The houſe, I own, is, in many caſes, the ſole judge of its own privileges; but there are many others, in which, if they come incidentally before a court, the judge muſt inevitably take them under his cognizance.—Suppoſe, for inſtance, that the ſerjeant at arms, in executing your warrant upon the printers, had been killed, and that the homicides were afterwards tried for the fact; will any man ſay, Mr Preſident, that, in ſuch a caſe, your privileges would not be cognizable before another juriſdiction? Will any man ſay, that the judge was not to inquire whether the warrant, under which the ſerjeant acted, was legal or illegal; or whether the homicide was a juſtifiable defence, or an abſolute murder? Surely no man, who wiſhes to retain the conſtitutional mode of trying by jury, will be hardy enough to aſſert any thing like this; and, if nothing like this is to be aſſerted, what becomes of the faſhionable doctrine, that the commons, upon all occaſions, are the only expounders of their own privileges?

Our whole conſtitution, Mr Preſident, is a political kind of chaos, and depends upon the preſervation of oppoſing elements: the king has his prerogative—the peers their juriſdiction—and we our privileges; we are equal, in legiſlative importance, even to the two hereditary eſtates, but we are not ſuperior; we are independent with reſpect to them, but not ſo with relation to the people; the people were the original ſpring from which the three ſtreams of government proceeded, and muſt, in fact, be paramount to all. They *will* therefore naturally inquire, how we, their repreſentatives *particularly*, have executed our truſt, and will as naturally execrate our names:

If once we vilely turn that very power,
Which we derive from popular eſteem,
To ſap the bulwarks of the public freedom.

(To be continued.)

HISTORY.

JULY 4.——to 11.

TURKEY.

Conſtantinople, May 17.

"IN the night between the fifth and ſixth inſtant, an incendiary was taken who had juſt ſet fire to a houſe in this city, on which he was immediately ſtrangled, and the fire was extinguiſhed. The diſorders of the militia are greater than ever were known; they ſurrounded lately the Kaimachan, from whom they demanded money, and he was obliged to purchaſe his liberty at the price of ſixty ſequins. The baths for the women, which have always, till this period, been regarded as ſacred, have been attacked, ſeveral women have been forced away, and two ladies were very ill treated who were going to them, notwithſtanding every effort to ſave them. Theſe exceſſes continued to the 8th inſtant; when the grand ſignior gave orders for the greateſt part of the militia and marines to embark on board the ſhips in the harbour, and to bring their arms on ſhore; at the ſame time an order was iſſued, giving leave to any perſons attacked to defend themſelves. Two days after, like orders were publiſhed at Galata and Pera, when the ſhops were ordered to be opened, and permiſſion given to the Chriſtians, not only to defend themſelves, but to act offenſively againſt any that ſhould inſult them. This order has had a happy effect, thirty of the ringleaders have been ſtrangled, and we now enjoy tranquility. —The plague has manifeſted itſelf afreſh, not only in this capital, but in the ſuburbs."

Conſtantinople, May 19. "Letters from Smyrna adviſe, that the Ruſſians have taken a fortreſs upon the coaſt of Aſia, where they have burnt two men of war which were upon the ſtocks, and taken eighteen French and Venetian veſſels laden with coffee, rice, and other commodities, deſtined for Conſtantinople."

Otranto, June 3. "They write from Conſtantinople, that towards the beginning of laſt month, ſome Ruſſian frigates began to bombard the caſtle of Tenedos."

RUSSIA.

St Peterſburgh, May 24. "We had yeſterday the moſt melancholy ſpectacle that eyes could behold. The front line on the Vaſilly Oſtroff took fire about twelve o'clock, and burnt with inexpreſſible fury, being kept above all the efforts of human art by a ſtrong north-eaſt wind, till near midnight: It extended nearly to the great perſpective in the middle of the iſland, from the ſeventh line down to the 17th.

"Judge of the alarm; when this dreadful fire was at its height, there broke out at the ſame inſtant of time two others of no leſs magnitude, one on the Peterſburgh ſide juſt behind the hemp ware-houſes, and the other at Colomna, juſt on this ſide of the Kalinka bridge; and in the afternoon, about five o'clock, two more, one at the Yemſky, and the other at the Woloydaryemſky.

"It is impoſſible to deſcribe the conſternation this occaſioned in every one's face; no body could gueſs where it might end, nor whoſe turn would come next; our line was happily ſaved by the wind's being down the river; had it ſet right over, every houſe in front muſt have gone, from the exceſſive heat. Since midnight every thing has been quiet, and we truſt in God we ſhall ſee no more of this dreadful diſaſter. The firſt fire on the iſland began by accident at a baker's, the others are ſuppoſed to have been all contrived by mercileſs wretches, to draw off and divert peoples attention, that they might have an opportunity of plundering the miſerable ſufferers. There has been actually found many proofs of this: What puniſhment can equal ſuch helliſh crimes?

"There are 60 brick houſes, and at leaſt 300 wooden houſes, deſtroyed on Vaſilly Oſtroff; and on the Peterſburgh ſide above 500; at Colomna 200, the two latter chiefly of wood; the other fires did leſs damage, being ſoon got under."

Poſtſcript to the above letter.

"Since I wrote to you this morning, fires broke out anew in different places on the Vaſilly's iſland, and on the Peterſburgh ſide, by which a ſtill greater part of the former is laid in aſhes, but wide of the front line, and the latter has communicated to the hemp and flax ware-houſes, which are intirely conſumed; that is to ſay, the old, not the new, which are built of brick; luckily the hemp, as yet unloaded out of the barks, was no great weight, 20,000 or 30,000 poods (a pood is a Ruſs weight of 40 lib. Ruſs, and 36 lib. Engliſh), and the barks un-

loaded were cut and let to drive down with the current; but there is a great deal of flax burnt. Fortunately the wind veered round to the northward and ſaved the oil and tallow ware-houſes which were in the neighbourhood, and if they had taken fire, would have increaſed the havock exceedingly. At preſent (eight o'clock), God be praiſed, all is quiet again, but we have been in a continual alarm all day, for various ſchemes have been diſcovered to perfect the diabolical deſign of firing the town; and among the reſt, even our line has been attempted, but the look-out is ſo very good, it is hardly poſſible to ſurprize us, eſpecially if God is on our ſide. Adieu once more. Several wretches are in cuſtody."

POLAND.

Warſaw, June 5. "The confederates having attacked the Ruſſians between Tyniker and Landſkroon, the poſition of the latter not being advantageous, they firſt retired, but having formed themſelves by degrees, into a half-moon, they then halted. The confederates thinking the Ruſſians were ſtill flying, purſued, but were ſo galled by the artillery of the latter, that more than 400 of them were left dead on the place. Minczinſki and another marſhal are priſoners, and have been carried to Cracow; Zaremba and Pulawſki are wounded, and the young count Sapicha is killed. The Ruſſians have taken a great many horſes, and a conſiderable quantity of baggage."

Thorn, June 12. "Col. Van Udam ſent out capt. Ritter, the beginning of this month, with ſome troops in queſt of Piotrowſki and Manowſki (two chiefs of the confederates), in the diſtrict of Dobrzyn. The captain found them in a thick wood, bordered by a marſh, ſo that it was difficult to get at them. But the colonel having ordered the hunters to take dogs with them, thoſe animals pointed out the right way, and Piotrowſki and Malanowſki were diſcovered at eight o'clock in the evening, employed with ſeven others in playing at cards. Malanowſki received a ſhot in his breaſt, which tumbled him dead, with the cards in his hand. Three more of the party were taken, but Piotrowſki, though wounded, found means to eſcape. His papers, however, are in the hands of the Ruſſians."

Poland, June 14. "The leaders of the confederates who were at Leperies, have received orders to quit that ſpot, and retire into Poland. They repaired to Biala, but it is expected that they will ſoon receive a viſit from col. During at the head of his corps. From the example of this officer, whoſe troops are under the ſtricteſt diſcipline, it is evident, that the due regulation of the corps depends on the conduct of the commanding officer. The confederates ſeem to think their exploits nearly at an end, and the loſſes they ſuſtain by receiving blow upon blow, revive the hopes of the citizens, that peace and tranquility will again be reſtored to this wretched country."

Dantzick, June 15. "The Pruſſian troops have afreſh entered into Werder, and other juriſdictions of this city, where they exact heavy contributions, which have reduced the inhabitants to the greateſt indigence. More than 100 barks, laden with grain, from Poland, which have performed a rigorous ſix weeks quarantine, are arrived, and more are ſoon expected."

FRANCE.

Paris, June 27. "The juriſdiction of the conſuls, which judges of all commercial affairs; *bills of exchange*, orders, &c. without appeal, is the only one exiſting that has not been altered in the new code,

"The people have been jealous of this preference, and were reſolved to ſtop the courſe and execution of their ſentences. The day before yeſterday two bailiffs, each of whom were attended by ſixty or eighty of their aſſiſtants, went to arreſt two perſons, the one in the Rue St Honore, and the other in the Rue de Buſſy. The populace roſe upon them, and inſiſted on the releaſe of theſe unfortunate men. The officers made a ſtout reſiſtance for a long time, but were at laſt obliged to give way to their opponents, whoſe number was conſiderably increaſed. The officers of the guet (horſemen, called the city watch, who patrole the ſtreets at night) arrived with ſome detachments of ſoldiers, but were repulſed, upon which the French guards were ſent for. At their approach the people barricaded the ſtreets, to prevent their coming upon them, and appeared determined to repel force by force. The alarm ſoon ſpread all over the city; all the ſhops were ſhut up, and we ſaw our-

ſelvés on the brink of a civil war; which is indeed what we expect from one moment to another. The officers of the guards, more ſagacious than thoſe of the guet, allayed the diſpute by fair means, and reſtored tranquility by conſenting to the enlargement of the priſoners. The bailiffs, more frightened than hurt, promiſed never to attempt for the future to put ſuch ſentences in execution; a few blows were ſtruck, but without any effuſion of blood.

" The chancellor has juſt ſuppreſſed all the commiſſaries of Paris (a ſort of magiſtrates like our juſtices of the peace), ſo that we have now fifty rogues leſs. The exempts of the police are inveſted with their authority. It is feared that the ſuppreſſion of their chief, the lieutenant of the police, will follow, and that the care of the city of Paris will be entruſted to the military.—A melancholy forerunner of a total revolution, which is much apprehended!"

AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newbern, North Carolina, to his friend in New-York, dated April 24.

" By the time this comes to hand, our worthy governor, at the head of 2500 men, will in all human probability be dealing out juſtice to the regulators according to their merits; the Craven and Cartwright county detachments march from here to-morrow, on their way to the upper end of Johnſon county, where they are to be joined by the gentlemen from the ſouthward and weſtward; his excellency marches from here the 25th, attended by moſt of the gentlemen of the province, and all the principals of this place. I aſſure you it is very agreeable to every well-wiſher to government, and reflects no ſmall honour on governor Tryon, to ſee the people ſo unanimous in joining him, without the aſſiſtance of regular troops to ſuppreſs thoſe miſcreants, who have ſo long diſturbed the tranquility of this province, and muſt afford a ſecret ſatisfaction to every thinking perſon in your place, that ſo worthy a man is to preſide over them."

ENGLAND.

JUNE 29.——to JULY 6.

According to letters from Vienna, the court of Peterſburgh is actually meditating an expedition to the frontiers of China, and the Mogul's country, which will be carried into execution after peace is made with the grand ſignior.

The Ruſſian fleet is preparing to leave the Mediterranean, ſo that a peace between the two contending powers of Turkey and Ruſſia is looked upon as good as concluded.

It is confidently ſaid, that a treaty is on foot with the powers concerned, to annex a valuable trading iſland and port in the Levant to the crown of Great Britain.

Letters from Gibraltar give an account, that the Algerines had ſtopped ſeveral Spaniſh veſſels in the Mediterranean ſea, and had plundered them of the moſt valuable parts of their cargo, and then diſmiſſed them. Theſe letters add, that ſeveral Spaniſh men of war from Barcelona were cruizing in thoſe ſeas, to make repriſals on ſome of the Algerine xebecks, till ſatisfaction be made for the plunder that has been made.

A ſhip arrived from the Canaries brings advice, that one of the Molucca or Clove iſlands has been almoſt ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea, which happened the 23d of January laſt.

General Paoli will leave this kingdom before the end of this month, he having received a commiſſion from his Daniſh majeſty, appointing him to a command in his ſervice.

We hear that his excellency Robert Gunning, Eſq; his majeſty's envoy extraordinary at the court of Copenhagen, is expected home about the middle of this month; and, after making a ſhort ſtay in England, will proceed directly with his family to Berlin, he being appointed envoy extraordinary at that court.

Experiment has been made of inoculating the diſtemper of horned cattle upon ſome cows at Copenhagen. The number inoculated was about an hundred, and the experiment promiſes ſucceſs.

It was reported this morning that letters are received from Paris which mention that the laſt hand had juſt been ſecretly put to an ordnance for reſtoring the ſociety of Jeſuits to their former privileges.

Recent letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Spaniards are buſy in augmenting the fortifications of Malaga, Barcelona, and every ſea port of any conſequence within the Streights mouth.

They write from Breſt, that while the French are apparently diſarming their fleets at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, the

intendants of the marine at theſe ports are indefatigable in augmenting the naval ſtores, collecting magazines of ſhip timber, and compleating the ſeveral men of war on the ſtocks.

A letter from Paris, dated June 24. mentions, that a paper hath been poſted up on the pedeſtal of the ſtatue of Lewis XV. with this inſcription—*Ludovico nullo.*

They write from Rochelle, that moſt of the French fiſhermen fitted out this year for the Newfoundland fiſhery, are returned into port with full cargoes; and the ſame good ſucceſs has attended the veſſels from Havre de Grace, Rochfort, Breſt, St Valery, and Jean de Luz.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that the eſtabliſhment of a Spaniſh Eaſt-India company is now actually on the carpet.

This morning an expreſs was ſent off from the ſecretary of ſtate's office to the court of Madrid.

They write from Jamaica, that moſt of the ſugar plantations in that iſland will this ſeaſon fall conſiderably ſhort in their expected produce, occaſioned by a long drought.

It is now beyond a doubt, that new ruptures, and conſequently new negotiations, will furniſh a——n with buſineſs for ſome time to come; but altho' patch-work, if well managed, may be rendered ſerviceable, we need not be told it will not laſt long.

All the marines are ordered upon recruiting parties, that their ſeveral compliments of men may be immediately compleated; the neceſſity of which the a——n beſt knows; but if flying reports are to be depended on, it will not be long before there is full employment for them.

A great number of navy officers on the half pay liſt have received orders this week to enter on actual duty when called for.

A bill to prevent the migration of manufacturers out of the kingdom, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly at their next meeting.

This week numbers of artificers from the clothing counties arrived in town, and have engaged themſelves at very high wages to go to Boſton, Philadelphia, and New-York.

Tueſday evening the right hon. the earl of Chatham had a long conference with his majeſty at the Queen's palace, and yeſterday morning his lordſhip returned to Hayes.

A grand meeting of the miniſters is ſummoned to meet on Wedneſday next at Whitehall.

Yeſterday the two ſheriffs, accompanied by one of the under ſheriffs, went at half an hour paſt ten to Guildhall, and caſt up the poll books for the new election of ſheriffs, which they finiſhed about a quarter after three, when Mr common ſerjeant, in the room of the recorder, who was at the ſeſſions houſe, declared the numbers to be as follow; viz. For alderman Wilkes 2315; Mr Bull 2194; alderman Kirkman 1949; Plumbe 1875; Oliver 119: Whereupon the two firſt were declared duly elected; which was received by the very numerous concourſe of people in the hall, with long and loud acclamations; and the ſheriffs elect addreſſed the livery as follows:

Mr Alderman WILKES's *Speech.*

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

"I thank you for the honour you have done me, and congratulate you on the complete triumph of this day over the corrupt arts of a profligate adminiſtration, the moſt barefaced bribery and daring menaces, the many ſhameful practices of the wretched tools of arbitrary power among us, the inſolent mandates of placemen, and the treachery of the pretended friends of liberty and their country. Your firmneſs and zeal have cruſhed the united forces of all thoſe, who meant to enſlave this great city. I have not the leaſt doubt that the ſame happy union among ourſelves will always remain a firm barrier againſt every future attack, from the concealed and inſidious friend, or the open enemy.

"Permit me to aſſure you of the cloſeſt attention to every part of my duty, and the faithful diſcharge of my office. One particular only I muſt intirely leave to my worthy colleague, as I am incapable of acting. *Petitions* from this city to the houſe of commons I cannot preſent at the bar of that houſe, becauſe I am actually a part of the repreſentative body of this kingdom, being one of the legal members for this county. The independent and ſpirited freeholders of Middleſex have given me as clear a right to a ſeat in parliament, as the electors of any other knight of a ſhire of England can give to any gentleman. By the moſt atrocious injuſtice of a *majority*, placed and penſioned by the venal influence of

the miniſter, I am deprived of the enjoyment of that right, in direct violation of the cleareſt privileges of a free people. My legal claim however is clear, and ſhall on all occaſions be ſupported with ſpirit.

"The ſheriffs, gentlemen, merit all our thanks for their attentive, upright, and impartial behaviour during the courſe of a tedious poll. To a thorough knowledge of buſineſs they joined the utmoſt fairneſs and candour. In the whole of their proceedings they have ſecured the approbation of the public. Their conduct cannot at any time be excelled, but I hope it will be equalled, at leaſt by thoſe, who, through your favour, are to be their immediate ſucceſſors."

The Speech of FREDERICK BULL, *Eſq; Gentlemen of the Livery, and Fellow Citizens,*

"Permit me to acknowledge to you the ſenſe I have of the honour you have now called me to, and I cannot but think myſelf the more obliged, as it was unſolicited by me.

"I ſhould not in theſe alarming times have waited to be aſked to accept, could I have thought myſelf equal to this important office. However, gentlemen, as you have been pleaſed to fix on me, give me leave to aſſure you, I will do every thing in my power to preſerve the peace, and to promote the welfare, the honour, and independence of the city of London."

The ſheriffs were particularly careful in caſting up the poll, on account of it having been reported, that a ſcrutiny would be demanded; but no motion was made for that purpoſe.

It is ſaid that a motion will be made, in the firſt common council, for allowing Mr Wilkes 1500 l. out of the chamber of this city, towards defraying the expence of his preſent office.

It is ſaid a general conſternation prevails at the weſt end of the town, and the great folks appear to be afraid that Mr Wilkes has ſome deep ſcheme in his head, by wiſhing ſo ardently for the office of ſheriff; it ſhould ſeem they were afraid he ſhould, in his turn, iſſue a general warrant, and take them all up.

A great perſonage has declared he will on no account admit the popular patriot into his preſence; but that when he comes to St James's in his magiſterial capacity, upon any public occaſions, he muſt expect to be received only by the lord in waiting.

It was yeſterday evening confidently aſſerted by a gentleman at the Smyrna, that col. Luttrel will ſhortly accept of a conſiderable poſt under the government, by which his ſeat will be vacated, in order to try what Mr Wilkes will do on the occaſion.

His majeſty has appointed Wedneſday next, at two o'clock, to receive the addreſs, remonſtrance and petition of the livery and common-council.

The following is a liſt of the knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who at the next inſtallation are to fill up the ſtalls vacant ſince the laſt inſtallation on Sept. 22. 1762, viz. his royal highneſs the prince of Wales; his royal highneſs prince Frederick, biſhop of Oſnaburgh; his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland; his ſerene highneſs the duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick; the duke of Grafton; the duke of Marlborough; the earl of Albemarle; and earl Gower.

On Wedneſday the enſigns for the inſtallation were carried from the herald's office to Windſor.

Yeſterday lord Hope, ſon of the earl of Hopeton, was introduced to his majeſty.

The Engliſh Moliere and modern Ariſtophanes is likely to be vexed with a ſuit at common law, for his laſt new piece of *The Maid of Bath.*

Letters received in town by the packet from Dublin, mention the opening of the incloſed lands by the White Boys, who are become very numerous and powerful, carrying arms with them where-ever they go.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, JULY 11.

The following letter from a gentleman, late of Glaſgow, now ſecretary to admiral Knowles at St Peterſburgh, contains a moſt particular and diſtinct account of the late dreadful fire at that place.

St Peterſburgh, June 4.

"AS you will, no doubt, be informed of the dreadful fire which has juſt happened here, which muſt alarm every one who has relations at this place, I think it my duty to embrace the firſt opportunity of informing you that I am well; but nothing can be more terrible than the ſcene that we have beheld theſe two days paſt. The fire began yeſterday, about twelve o'clock, in the Baſiliofſtroff, an iſland, and one of the moſt populous

quarters of this city: for ſome time, it allowed hopes of getting it extinguiſhed, but they ſoon vaniſhed. The wind was freſh at eaſt, and the burning rags and chips, which were hurried up to a great height by the violence of the flame, went to a great diſtance before they fell, and, where-ever they lighted, fire followed. There is here ſuch a profuſion of wood, that every place is covered with chips; the very canals, that in other places would check the progreſs of a fire, here contributed to its communication; all are lined with wood, and full of old barks; every thing was dry as tinder, as there has not been a ſhower theſe ſix weeks. The fire was ſeen to ariſe in ſeveral places to the leeward at once, and one houſe was hardly on fire, till ſome at a diſtance were ſmoaking; the very courts and ſtreets were in a flame. In two hours it covered near a mile ſquare; all attempts to ſave this quarter appeared now in vain, and the wretched inhabitants, having thrown out the readieſt of their goods, ſtood ſtill ſpectators of their deſtruction. About half after two o'clock, another fire was ſeen in the Columnoy, a ſuburb quite on the ſouth-ſide of the city; all wooden houſes: in an hour they were conſumed, and the fire ſtopped for want of fuel; but the diſtraction occaſioned by this was terrible: All had gone over to aſſiſt their friends, and now found themſelves and their families in the ſame danger: the engines, uſeleſs at Baſilioſtroff, were brought over, but the fuel was already ſpent. About five in the evening, a third fire was ſeen raging in the St Peterſburgh iſland, half a mile to the windward of the firſt fire, and near the warehouſes. This compleated our diſtraction, and no one knew whether to go to the aſſiſtance of his friend, or ſtay at home to watch his own houſe.

"The three fires were all burning together, when an alarm ſpread of a fourth in the Yamſky, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the town: this was immediately ſuppreſſed, but ſtruck a damp upon the heart of every perſon, as it was unaccountable from accident, and the thought of deſign made all tremble for themſelves. By eleven o'clock at night all was got under, having burnt in the Baſilioſtroff about 500 houſes; in the Columnoy about 60; and in St Peterſburgh about 20, you may ſuppoſe that few ſlept ſound. Another fire was diſcovered, and immediately ſuppreſſed. This morning about three o'clock, and to-day, we began to inquire about our friends and loſſes: all was interrupted about eleven, by the burſting out of flames at the oil and tallow warehouſes, and ſoon after at the remaining ſide of the Baſilioſtroff, all to windward of laſt night's deſolation. There was no approaching the warehouſes, and they continued burning with irreſiſtible fury till all were conſumed.

"In the Baſilioſtroff, the fire raged along the whole quarter, and has left nothing but ruins on that ſide, and a few public buildings on this. Another fire appeared for ſome time above the town, but the particulars are not yet come to my knowledge. The miſery occaſioned by this calamity is inconceivable; hundreds of individuals ruined: luckily the warehouſes had not much in them, owing to the late froſt, which has kept back the country boats; but every one is filled with terror, as not knowing where he is ſecure, and ſuſpicion of deſign being ſo natural, numberleſs ſtories are told of concealed matches, &c. ſo that the inhabitants, who are yet ſafe, are not more eaſy than the wretches to whom they are now giving quarter, after the loſs of their all."

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, July 2.

"On Thurſday laſt, the 27th ult. a little after ten o'clock forenoon, a fire broke out in the new buildings on the weſt-ſide of Glencairn-ſtreet, which burnt ſo rapidly, that, in about fifteen minutes, ſix houſes were all in a flame at once; ten families were burnt out, little or nothing being ſaved: though their all was in the houſes, they durſt not venture in to ſave any thing; and though two engines were kept cloſe playing, and well ſupplied with water, yet nothing could have ſaved the whole ſide of the ſtreet being burnt to the ground, had not a piece of vacant ground intervened.—This fire was occaſioned by ſome ſparks from a ſmith's forge flying into the thatch of a houſe."

Extract of a letter from Dunſe, June 18.

"Though I am neither an honorary nor operative maſon, curioſity induced me, a few days ago, to witneſs a proceſſion of the brethren of the antient craft of ſeveral lodges, from the town of Dunſe to the river of Whittater, near the village of Preſton, in Berwickſhire, at

the laying the foundation-ſtone of a bridge, now erecting acroſs that rapid river. I muſt own (though an intire ſtranger to matters of this ſort), the whole was conducted with the utmoſt regularity and decency; but what moſt ingroſſed my attention, was the prayer and ſpeech, made on that occaſion by Mr Lorain of Angelraw, acting as maſter of the lodge of Dunſe, which I took down in ſhort hand at the time.

" When the brethren were all properly aſſembled on the ſpot, he begun thus: " O thou Almighty Architect, as well as ' perpetual Guardian of this univerſe, ' who, with one fiat of thy omnipotent ' power, ſpoke this world into being, do ' thou vouchſafe to bleſs the work we ' have now in view: May it ever be protected by thy divine Providence, for the ' benefit and ſafety of the preſent, as ' well as future generations. Teach us ' to know, that unleſs thou, O Lord, art ' with us, the builders build in vain: ' And grant, O God, that though the ' winds may blow, the rains fall, and the ' ſtorm increaſe, they may never prevail ' againſt this work, now to be built on a ' rock. *Amen.*"

Then the ſtone was laid with great ſolemnity, I preſume uſual on ſuch occaſions; after which, Mr Lorain ſpoke as follows: " Honourable gentlemen, and ' worthy brethren, here aſſembled, you ' have now witneſſed the laying of the ' foundation of a bridge, which, I hope, ' will be an ornament to the country, ' and a real benefit to mankind. By this ' bridge, when finiſhed, trade and commerce will be promoted, ready intercourſe afforded, the benighted weary ' traveller paſs the rapid ſtream with eaſe ' and ſafety, and the lives of the people ' will be ſaved.—Of all the inventions of ' human art, there are few, if any, of ſo ' great utility and benefit to mankind, as ' that of bridges: We have reaſon, therefore, to preſume, that men had very ' early ſome conſtruction or contrivance ' of this nature; and yet we do not find, ' among the monuments of the moſt diſtant antiquity, any veſtige or memorial of ſuch conſtructions; but, in the ' age we now live in, men have not only ' found out the very beſt methods of erecting bridges, but it likewiſe redounds ' greatly to the honour and happineſs of ' this antient kingdom of Scotland, that ' ſo many of our noblemen, gentlemen, ' and indeed all ranks of the people, do ' generouſly contribute to ſo many and ' great undertakings of this kind.

" From bridges, my brethren, an excellent moral leſſon is taught us, and ' that is, that human ſociety cannot ſubſiſt without concord and mutual good ' offices; for, like the working of an ' arch-ſtone, it would fall to the ground, ' if one piece did not depend upon, and ' properly ſupport another.

" All that now remains is, that I, for ' myſelf, and in name of the whole fraternity of free and accepted ma ons, ' ſhould, as I now do, take this opportunity of returning our ſincere thanks to ' all the noblemen, gentlemen, and every perſon, who have ſo generouſly contributed to this laudable undertaking; ' and, in a particular manner, to thoſe ' gentlemen who firſt projected, and ' have, in the moſt remarkable manner, ' promoted this uſeful, neceſſary work, ' and who ſtill continue, with unwearied ' application, to exert themſelves towards its finiſhing: May health and affluence ever attend all the contributors ' while here on earth, and may heaven ' be their final reward." A. Z.

The inſcription on the ſtone was,

IN DEI NOMINE.

We hear from Argyleſhire, that the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. were remarkable for thunder and lightning; and that a man and two horſes were killed by the lightning on Lochlong ſide on the 27th; and next day the thunder at Greenock was ſomewhat extraordinary.

On Friday ſe'en night, a child, ſeemingly about four days old, was laid down at a gentleman's door in Bell's-wynd, Glaſgow: the girl, who firſt obſerved it, challenged a woman, whom ſhe perceived in the ſtreet, as having laid it there; ſhe made off directly, and there was one taken up on ſuſpicion a little after. The child was ſent to the town's hoſpital, and properly taken care of.

Next day, a young man, clerk to a ware-room in Glaſgow, went up the river to Shawfield to bathe, and (it is ſuppoſed) his nerves having contracted cold by being long in the water, he, on a ſudden, ſunk to the bottom, and was unfortunately loſt. His body was found in a ſhort ſpace after.

We hear, that the other week a man was apprehended at Bannockburn-fair, for ſtealing horſes, and incarcerated in Stirling priſon.

On Tueſday ſe'en-night, as ſome

people were working upon the great canal near Shirva, a piece of ground immediately above them unexpectedly gave way, and a conſiderable quantity of earth and ſtones fell ſuddenly in upon them, by which accident one man was killed upon the ſpot, and another ſo dangerouſly hurt, that his life is deſpaired of.

On Thurſday laſt, a plate of thirty pounds value, given by the city of Edinburgh, was run for over the ſands of Leith, and won by

Mr Mill's horſe, Wormwood 1 1
Mr T. Thomſon's mare, Dainty Dolly - - - 2 2
Mr J. Thomſon's horſe, Belleiſle 3 dr.

The races on Friday and Saturday were a mere burleſque upon that faſhionable diverſion.

On Friday, Thomas Ruſſell, was publicly whipped through this city, in conſequence of a ſentence of the ſheriff, having been convicted of ſtealing thread and cloaths from a ſhade at Thankerton, in the ſhire of Lanerk.—He is, by the ſame ſentence, baniſhed the ſhire of Edinburgh for ever.

On Monday came on before the high court of juſticiary, the trial of Thomas Young, ſome time tide-waiter at Borrowſtounneſs, indicted at the inſtance of his majeſty's advocate, for the crime of ſtabbing Henry Balnavis, another officer of the cuſtoms, in the left ſide with a knife, or other ſharp weapon, to the effuſion of his blood, while the ſaid Henry Balnavis was aſleep on board the Elizabeth and Jenn, then lying in the harbour of Borrowſtounneſs, on board which ſhip both had been ſtationed. After hearing counſel upon the relevancy of the libel, the court found the ſame relevant to infer an arbitrary puniſhment; the proſecutor then examined four witneſſes to prove the fact. No proof was brought in exculpation, Young's counſel reſting his defence upon the inſufficiency of that adduced by the proſecutor, and alledging that Balnavis had ſtabbed himſelf, in order to charge the guilt on Young, who was the only perſon preſent at the time that Balnavis was wounded. The jury returned their verdict on Tueſday at one o'clock, finding, by a great plurality of voices, the panel *guilty* of the crimes libelled; but, as the caſe was uncommon, and on account of ſome other circumſtances, the court delayed giving judgment till this day at one o'clock.

Same day, the ſilver arrow, given by the town of Edinburgh, was ſhot for by the royal company of archers in Bruntfield-links, and won by Mr Spence, ſurgeon in this city.

On Tueſday the annual convention of the royal boroughs met here.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING occaſion to ſup ſome nights ago in a tavern, with a mixt company of Scots and Engliſh, ſupper was preſented on a pretty kind of yellow ſtone. One of the Engliſhmen expatiated on their beauty, gloſs, &c. and boaſted how much we were indebted to England even for the implements of our tables: another Engliſhman, a little more modeſt, ſaid he had been lately at Glaſgow, and was at the delft-houſe there, where he ſaw ſome very good ware of that kind, though inferior in quality and beauty to what was before them. An Edinburgh gentleman ſaid he had them from Glaſgow equally as good. Upon which the Engliſhman laid a guinea he had not one piece from thence ſo good as the worſt there. The wager being ſtruck, the landlord was deſired to ſend for a ſample of the ware, which was brought, and confirmed to be of Glaſgow manufacture, by the gentleman's producing an accompt, diſcharged by *Dinwiddie, Martin,* and *Co.* It was acknowledged to be fully as fine as the other in every reſpect, and the Engliſhman paid his wager with pleaſure. The guinea was ſacrificed to the bottle, and, after drinking repeated ſucceſs to the delft-manufactory, and other public toaſts, the company parted like brethren, without diſtinction of Scots or Engliſh.

July 6. 1771. Yours, &c. M. W.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. At London, the rev. dean Coote of Ireland, to Miſs Catharine Bathurſt, daughter of the late Benjamin Bathurſt, Eſq; and firſt couſin of the lord chancellor.

5. At Edinburgh, capt. Moffat, lately in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, to Miſs White, ſiſter of Mrs Fall of Dunbar.

DEATHS.

June 30. At London, Mr Edward Owen, printer, deſervedly regretted.

July 7. At his houſe on Leith-walk, Mr John Rattray, late ſurgeon in Edinburgh.